VIRGIL
AENEID I

JERRAM

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INVS TIO
ILLV MEA

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VIRGIL

AENEID I

EDITED

WITH INTRODUCTION AND NOTES

BY

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PART I. INTRODUCTION AND TEXT

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INTRODUCTION.

Sketch of Virgil's life.—Origin and design of the *Aeneid* as a national epic.—Its twofold object.—Pervading idea of destiny, as shown in the First Book.—Legends of Aeneas and the Trojans in Homer and early traditions.—General summary of the *Aeneid*.—Virgil's journey to Greece and premature death.

P. VERGILIUS[1] MARO was born at Andes near Mantua in 70 B.C. He was educated at Cremona and Mediolanum (Milan) and afterwards at Rome, where he studied rhetoric and philosophy until the twentieth or twenty-first year of his age. In 49 B.C., when the civil war broke out between Caesar and Pompey, Virgil seems to have returned to his paternal farm, and there, some years later (42 or 41 B.C.), he began his *Eclogues* or *Bucolics*, a set of pastoral poems chiefly in imitation of Theocritus. Having through the influence of Pollio and Varus, successive governors of Cisalpine Gaul, gained the favour of Octavianus he was introduced at court, and became, with Horace and others, an intimate friend of Maecenas, the wealthy patron of literature. His next poem, the *Georgics*, was dedicated to Maecenas, and was written chiefly at Naples, from 38 or 37 to 29 B.C. The *Aeneid* must have been begun about this latter date, portions of it were composed perhaps even earlier. We learn from the opening of the Sixth Eclogue that Virgil had aspired in his youth to write an epic poem on the wars of

[1] The spelling *Vergilius* is attested by the best MSS. in *G.* 4. 563, as well as by inscriptions. But I have thought it better to write *Virgil* in English.

Rome[1], and in *G.* 3. 46 (on the occasion of the triumph of Augustus after his victories in the East, B. C. 29) the poet announces his intention of celebrating the event in verse. Whether any poem directly in praise of Augustus was begun or not, it must have been speedily abandoned for one of more comprehensive design, for some three years later we find Augustus asking for a specimen of the *Aeneid* then in progress, and in 23 B. C., three entire books (the second, fourth, and sixth according to Suetonius) were recited before the court. There are certain indications that the Third Book was written before the Second[2], and it is likely, in default of any direct evidence, that the composition of the First Book (or parts of it) preceded that of the Fourth.

The time chosen by Virgil for the production of his great work was the beginning of a new era in the history of Rome. The civil wars were over, the long-expected reign of peace had begun, the consolidation of the empire and revival of the national religion were being effected under the auspices of Augustus. Everything favoured the composition of a poem, which was to be in the fullest sense a national epic of the Roman people and a monument of Roman greatness. Nor was anyone better fitted for the task than Virgil, who, as the author of the *Georgics*, was deservedly reckoned among the first poets of his time. His choice of subject was determined by the opportunity thus afforded him of connecting the early history of his country with the famous legends of the heroes of Troy, as well as by the national belief of the Romans in their Trojan origin; above all by the claims of the imperial family to be the representatives in name and race of the son of the great Aeneas:—

'Iulius, a magno demissum nomen Iulo' (1. 286).

Moreover, the very vagueness of the traditions connected

[1] 'Cum canerem reges et proelia, Cynthius aurem vellit et admonuit,' etc., that is to say, he thought of attempting an heroic poem, but found the subject too hard for him.

[2] See Nettleship's *Ancient Lives of Vergil*, p. 65, Clarendon Press, 1879.

with Aeneas and his descendants allowed the poet much latitude in the treatment of his materials, and enabled him to adapt them as he pleased to the object he had in view. This object was twofold; firstly, to reproduce for Roman readers the manners and institutions of the old heroic age, and to rival Homer as he had already rivalled Theocritus and Hesiod; secondly and chiefly, to celebrate in noble verse the origin, increase in power, and present greatness of the Roman people. On both these points the First Book supplies abundant material for illustration. The announcement of the theme of the poem and its hero and the customary invocation of the Muse are imitated from the opening lines of the Odyssey and the Iliad respectively. The action begins, as in the Odyssey, at a critical point in the story, and earlier events are narrated to Dido by Aeneas, just as in Homer Odysseus relates his previous adventures at the court of the Phaeacian king Alcinous. The visit of Juno to Aeolus is suggested by the visit of the same goddess (Hera) to Hypnos or Sleep in the Fourteenth Book of the Iliad, and the subsequent catastrophe is recorded in language closely imitated from the account of the storm raised by Poseidon in the Odyssey (5. 291, etc.). Three distinct passages in that poem[1] supply the main features in the description of the harbour in which the shipwrecked Trojans find shelter, Venus intercedes with Juppiter for her son Aeneas, like Thetis for Achilles in the First Book of the Iliad, and Mercury's mission to Dido is suggested by that of Hermes to Calypso in the Fifth Book of the Odyssey. Lastly, the banquet in the halls of Dido and several of its incidents, such as the introduction of the bard Iopas and the recital of Aeneas' adventures at the request of the queen, have their counterpart in the story of the reception of Odysseus by Alcinous, to which we have already alluded.

The more important part of Virgil's design in the *Aeneid*—that of glorifying his nation and celebrating the praise of

[1] See notes on ll. 159–168.

Augustus—is equally clear. Aeneas is destined, after years of wandering and toil, to found a city in Italy, whence in due time 'Rome's lofty walls' should rise :—

> 'dum conderet urbem
> inferretque deos Latio, genus unde Latinum
> Albanique patres atque altae moenia Romae.'

Juno's enmity and opposition are prompted partly indeed by personal motives (ll. 25–28), but most of all by her anxious care for Carthage, the future rival of Rome. Thus in the opening of the poem we are reminded of the long and furious struggle for ascendancy with the city that 'confronted Italy' from her stronghold over the sea, ending in her utter destruction at the hands of her victorious enemy. Further on Juppiter consoles Venus for the present misfortunes of her son by predicting the gradual developement of the Roman state into an empire without limit and without end :—

> 'His ego nec metas rerum nec tempora pono:
> imperium sine fine dedi.'

He next declares the ultimate triumph of the descendants of the Trojan line over their ancient enemies the Greeks, and concludes with a promise of universal dominion and the final establishment of peace under the rule of Augustus[1] :—

> 'Nascetur pulchra Troianus origine Caesar,
> imperium Oceano famam qui terminet astris.'

With the whole of this passage should be compared the declaration of Apollo's oracle in the Third Book (l. 97) :—

> 'Hic domus Aeneae cunctis dominabitur oris,
> et nati natorum et qui nascentur ab illis;'

also the concluding words of the prophecy of Anchises in the lower world (6. 852) :—

> 'Tu regere imperio populos, Romane, memento,
> (hae tibi erunt artes), pacisque imponere morem,
> parcere subiectis et debellare superbos:'

and the devices engraved upon the shield of Aeneas (8.

[1] This title was not formally given to Octavianus till 27 B.C., two years after his triumph.

675–728), representing the chief events in the history of Rome, from the earliest times to the victory at Actium, and the triumphant return of Augustus from his Eastern campaigns.

Professor Sellar has rightly observed that the line 'tantae molis erat Romanam condere gentem,' and not the 'arma virumque' with which the poem opens, is "the real keynote" to the *Aeneid*. The hero is represented as fighting his way through overwhelming obstacles, but all the while under the guidance of an irresistible power, which enables him in the end to prevail. The doctrine of the sovereignty of Fate, and of a divine Providence directing the progress of their empire, was firmly held by the Romans: and this conception is maintained throughout the *Aeneid*[1]. Gods and men are alike subject to Destiny; even Juppiter cannot control nor alter its decrees, he only knows and declares them:—

'Longius et volvens fatorum arcana movebo' (l. 262).

Those who resist the Fates must fail, or perish in the attempt. Juno herself is powerless to do more than delay the issue for a time (l. 39 n.): Venus, on the other hand, assists Fate by her exertions for Aeneas, though once, in alarm for his present safety (l. 661), she unwittingly retards his progress towards the appointed goal. Aeneas is forgetful of his high destinies as long as he remains with Dido: after a twice-repeated warning he has no choice but to abandon her, and the ruin of the unhappy queen (like that of Ajax in the Sophoclean tragedy) is the inevitable result of her opposition to the divine will, in detaining the hero from the fulfilment of his destined mission.

The Homeric Aeneas is the son of Anchises by Aphrodite; he is not a hero of the first rank, but he is renowned for bravery and held in honour among his countrymen:—*ἀνὴρ ὃντ' ἶσον ἐτίομεν* Ἕκτορι *δίῳ*[2]. He fights with Diomedes in the Fifth

[1] Read and compare ll. 2, 18, 39, 205, 239, 258, 262, 382, 506, 712 in the First Book alone.

[2] Homer, *Il.* 5. 467.

Book of the Iliad, and with Achilles in the Twentieth, and is saved on the former occasion by his mother Aphrodite, on the latter by Poseidon, who predicts the continuance of his reign at Troy and that of his descendants after him (*Il.* 20. 307). The various legends in connexion with his wanderings are recounted in some detail by Professor Nettleship in his handbook to Virgil[1]; a brief summary is all that need here be given. The earliest traditions represent Aeneas as passing from Troy into Thrace (*Aen.* 3. 13), where local names like *Aenus*, *Aenea*, etc. may have given rise to the legend. He is also heard of in Delos, Leucas, Zacynthus and the mainland of Epirus (*ib.* 74, 270–293), and Virgil further follows ancient tradition in bringing him to Segesta in Sicily and thence to the South and West coasts of Italy. The legends of Aeneas in Latium are of later origin. The Greeks had represented the Romans as of Achaean extraction, and this belief prevailed till about the third century B.C., when the Sicilian historian Timaeus laid the foundation of the Trojan story by assigning a Trojan origin to some images of the Roman Penates at Lavinium. The theory of their descent from Aeneas was henceforth maintained by the Romans, and by the second century it became generally recognised. The reception of Aeneas at Carthage found no place in the earlier legends; when and by whom the idea was started is unknown. It was however adopted by the poet Naevius in the third century, and is a prominent feature in Virgil's narrative, though it involves the awkward necessity of taking Aeneas from Sicily to Carthage and back again (in the Fifth Book) before he is allowed to pursue his voyage to Italy.

The *Aeneid* naturally divides itself into two equal parts: the first six books describing the preparation of the hero for his work in Italy, the remainder relating his achievements there after landing. The story begins in order of time with the Second and Third Books, in which Aeneas narrates the

[1] Classical Writers. *Vergil*, Macmillan and Co., 1879, pp. 45–58.

fall of Troy and his own wanderings. The First Book continues the narrative to his arrival at Carthage and his reception there ; the Fourth tells the tragic story of Dido's passion for Aeneas, her desertion by him and consequent suicide ; the Fifth describes the return of the Trojans to Sicily, the funeral games in honour of Anchises, and the departure for Italy. In the Sixth Book Aeneas descends into the lower world and meets the spirit of his father Anchises, who unfolds to him the history of his descendants, the future heroes of Rome. In the Seventh he reaches Latium, allies himself with king Latinus, and is betrothed to his daughter Lavinia ; but Turnus, chief of the Rutuli and a suitor of Lavinia, rouses the Italian tribes to arms. The Eighth Book relates how Aeneas made an alliance with Evander, an Arcadian prince settled at Pallanteum on the Tiber, and concludes with a description of the famous shield with its historic designs[1], fashioned by Vulcan and presented by Venus to her son. The remaining books are one long narrative of battles, varied however by romantic episodes. Aeneas gets succour from the Etruscans, who assist him in raising the siege of his camp, beleaguered during his absence by Turnus and his Rutulians. The fortune of war now turns against the Latins, and to save further bloodshed Turnus agrees to meet Aeneas in single combat. The covenant is made and ratified, but is immediately broken by the Rutuli, and the battle rages afresh. At last Turnus, roused to action, goes forth to confront his adversary, and is slain.

Virgil never lived to revise the *Aeneid*. In 19 B.C. he started on a journey into Greece, and meeting Augustus at Athens decided to return with him. He died a few days after landing at Brundisium, on September 22, at the age of 51, and was buried near Naples. His tomb bore the inscription—

> 'Mantua me genuit, Calabri rapuere, tenet nunc
> Parthenope ; cecini pascua rura duces.'

[1] See above, p. 7.

In preparing the notes I have consulted mainly the standard commentary by Professor Conington (as well as his prose translation of Virgil) and the school editions of Virgil by Wagner (1861) and Dr. Kennedy (1876). These are indicated by the letters C., W. and K. respectively. I have occasionally referred to Forbiger's three-volume edition (1852) and to that of Heyne and Wagner (1830), and I am greatly indebted to Professor Sellar's *Virgil* (1877) and to the valuable *Suggestions*, etc. by Professor Nettleship and his smaller treatise on *Vergil* in Messrs. Macmillan's series of 'Classical Writers,' published in 1879. Citations in the notes from other authors or from portions of Virgil's own works other than the First Book of the *Aeneid* have been generally given in full.

CHARLES S. JERRAM.

WOODCOTE HOUSE, WINDLESHAM:
August, 1887.

AENEIS.

LIBER PRIMUS.

[Ille ego, qui quondam gracili modulatus avena
carmen, et egressus silvis vicina coegi
ut quamvis avido parerent arva colono,
gratum opus agricolis, at nunc horrentia Martis]

General argument. The subject and hero of the poem.

Arma virumque cano, Troiae qui primus ab oris
Italiam fato profugus Lavinaque venit
litora, multum ille et terris iactatus et alto
vi superum saevae memorem Iunonis ob iram,
multa quoque et bello passus, dum conderet urbem
inferretque deos Latio, genus unde Latinum
Albanique patres atque altae moenia Romae.

Invocation of the Muse.

Musa, mihi causas memora, quo numine laeso
quidve dolens regina deum tot volvere casus
insignem pietate virum, tot adire labores
impulerit. Tantaene animis caelestibus irae?

Why Juno was wroth with the Trojans.

Urbs antiqua fuit (Tyrii tenuere coloni),
Carthago, Italiam contra Tiberinaque longe
ostia, dives opum studiisque asperrima belli;
quam Iuno fertur terris magis omnibus unam
posthabita coluisse Samo: hic illius arma,
hic currus fuit; hoc regnum dea gentibus esse
si qua fata sinant, iam tum tenditque fovetque.
Progeniem sed enim Troiano a sanguine duci
audierat, Tyrias olim quae verteret arces;
hinc populum late regem belloque superbum
venturum excidio Libyae: sic volvere Parcas.
Id metuens veterisque memor Saturnia belli,
prima quod ad Troiam pro caris gesserat Argis:
necdum etiam causae irarum saevique dolores
exciderant animo; manet alta mente repostum
iudicium Paridis spretaeque iniuria formae
et genus invisum et rapti Ganymedis honores:
his accensa super iactatos aequore toto
Troas, reliquias Danaum atque immitis Achilli,
arcebat longe Latio, multosque per annos
errabant acti fatis maria omnia circum.
Tantae molis erat Romanam condere gentem.

The Trojans sail from Sicily. Juno's angry soliloquy.

Vix e conspectu Siculae telluris in altum
vela dabant laeti et spumas salis aere ruebant,
cum Iuno aeternum servans sub pectore vulnus
haec secum: 'Mene incepto desistere victam,

nec posse Italia Teucrorum avertere regem?
Quippe vetor fatis. Pallasne exurere classem
Argivum atque ipsos potuit submergere ponto
unius ob noxam et furias Aiacis Oilei?
Ipsa, Iovis rapidum iaculata e nubibus ignem,
disiecitque rates evertitque aequora ventis,
illum exspirantem transfixo pectore flammas
turbine corripuit scopuloque infixit acuto;
ast ego, quae divum incedo regina, Iovisque
et soror et coniunx, una cum gente tot annos
bella gero. Et quisquam numen Iunonis adorat
praeterea, aut supplex aris imponet honorem?'

Juno visits Aeolus and prevails upon him to help her.

Talia flammato secum dea corde volutans
nimborum in patriam, loca feta furentibus Austris,
Aeoliam venit. Hic vasto rex Aeolus antro
luctantes ventos tempestatesque sonoras
imperio premit, ac vinclis et carcere frenat.
Illi indignantes magno cum murmure montis
circum claustra fremunt; celsa sedet Aeolus arce
sceptra tenens, mollitque animos et temperat iras:
ni faciat, maria ac terras caelumque profundum
quippe ferant rapidi secum verrantque per auras:
sed Pater omnipotens speluncis abdidit atris
hoc metuens, molemque et montes insuper altos
imposuit, regemque dedit, qui foedere certo
et premere et laxas sciret dare iussus habenas.
Ad quem tum Iuno supplex his vocibus usa est:
'Aeole, namque tibi divum Pater atque hominum rex

et mulcere dedit fluctus et tollere vento,
gens inimica mihi Tyrrhenum navigat aequor,
Ilium in Italiam portans victosque Penates:
incute vim ventis submersasque obrue puppes,
aut age diversos et disiice corpora ponto.
Sunt mihi bis septem praestanti corpore Nymphae,
quarum quae forma pulcherrima Deiopea,
conubio iungam stabili propriamque dicabo,
omnes ut tecum meritis pro talibus annos
exigat et pulchra faciat te prole parentem.'
Aeolus haec contra: 'Tuus, O regina, quid optes,
explorare labor; mihi iussa capessere fas est.
Tu mihi quodcumque hoc regni, tu sceptra Iovemque
concilias, tu das epulis accumbere divum,
nimborumque facis tempestatumque potentem.'

Aeolus raises a storm. Terror of Aeneas.

Haec ubi dicta, cavum conversa cuspide montem
impulit in latus: ac venti velut agmine facto,
qua data porta, ruunt et terras turbine perflant.
Incubuere mari, totumque a sedibus imis
una Eurusque Notusque ruunt creberque procellis
Africus, et vastos volvunt ad litora fluctus.
Insequitur clamorque virum stridorque rudentum.
Eripiunt subito nubes caelumque diemque
Teucrorum ex oculis: ponto nox incubat atra.
Intonuere poli et crebris micat ignibus aether,
praesentemque viris intentant omnia mortem.
Extemplo Aeneae solvuntur frigore membra;
ingemit, et duplices tendens ad sidera palmas

talia voce refert: 'O terque quaterque beati,
queis ante ora patrum Troiae sub moenibus altis
contigit oppetere! o Danaum fortissime gentis
Tydide, mene Iliacis occumbere campis
non potuisse tuaque animam hanc effundere dextra,
saevus ubi Aeacidae telo iacet Hector, ubi ingens
Sarpedon, ubi tot Simois correpta sub undis
scuta virum galeasque et fortia corpora volvit?'

The storm makes havoc of the fleet.

Talia iactanti stridens Aquilone procella
velum adversa ferit, fluctusque ad sidera tollit.
Franguntur remi; tum prora avertit et undis
dat latus; insequitur cumulo praeruptus aquae mons.
Hi summo in fluctu pendent, his unda dehiscens
terram inter fluctus aperit, furit aestus harenis.
Tres Notus abreptas in saxa latentia torquet;
saxa vocant Itali mediis quae in fluctibus aras,
dorsum immane mari summo; tres Eurus ab alto
in brevia et syrtes urget (miserabile visu)
illiditque vadis atque aggere cingit harenae.
Unam, quae Lycios fidumque vehebat Oronten,
ipsius ante oculos ingens a vertice pontus
in puppim ferit: excutitur pronusque magister
volvitur in caput; ast illam ter fluctus ibidem
torquet agens circum, et rapidus vorat aequore vertex.
Apparent rari nantes in gurgite vasto,
arma virum tabulaeque et Troïa gaza per undas.
Iam validam Ilionei navem, iam fortis Achati,
et qua vectus Abas, et qua grandaevus Aletes,

vicit hiemps; laxis laterum compagibus omnes
accipiunt inimicum imbrem rimisque fatiscunt.

Neptune, roused by the uproar, rebukes the winds and calms the tempest.

Interea magno misceri murmure pontum
emissamque hiemem sensit Neptunus et imis
stagna refusa vadis, graviter commotus; et alto
prospiciens summa placidum caput extulit unda.
Disiectam Aeneae toto videt aequore classem,
fluctibus oppressos Troas caelique ruina.
Nec latuere doli fratrem Iunonis et irae.
Eurum ad se Zephyrumque vocat, dehinc talia fatur:
'Tantane vos generis tenuit fiducia vestri?
iam caelum terramque meo sine numine, venti,
miscere, et tantas audetis tollere moles?
quos ego—sed motos praestat componere fluctus:
post mihi non simili poena commissa luetis.
Maturate fugam, regique haec dicite vestro:
non illi imperium pelagi saevumque tridentem,
sed mihi sorte datum. Tenet ille immania saxa,
vestras, Eure, domos; illa se iactet in aula
Aeolus et clauso ventorum carcere regnet.'
Sic ait, et dicto citius tumida aequora placat,
collectasque fugat nubes solemque reducit.
Cymothoë simul et Triton annixus acuto
detrudunt naves scopulo; levat ipse tridenti
et vastas aperit syrtes et temperat aequor,
atque rotis summas levibus perlabitur undas.
Ac veluti magno in populo cum saepe coorta est

seditio, saevitque animis ignobile vulgus,
iamque faces et saxa volant, furor arma ministrat:
tum pietate gravem ac meritis si forte virum quem
conspexere, silent arrectisque auribus astant;
ille regit dictis animos, et pectora mulcet:
sic cunctus pelagi cecidit fragor, aequora postquam
prospiciens genitor caeloque invectus aperto
flectit equos curruque volans dat lora secundo.

The Trojans land in Libya and recruit themselves upon the shore.

Defessi Aeneadae quae proxima litora cursu
contendunt petere, et Libyae vertuntur ad oras.
Est in secessu longo locus: insula portum
efficit obiectu laterum, quibus omnis ab alto
frangitur inque sinus scindit sese unda reductos.
Hinc atque hinc vastae rupes geminique minantur
in caelum scopuli, quorum sub vertice late
aequora tuta silent: tum silvis scaena coruscis
desuper horrentique atrum nemus imminet umbra;
fronte sub adversa scopulis pendentibus antrum,
intus aquae dulces vivoque sedilia saxo,
Nympharum domus. Hic fessas non vincula naves
ulla tenent, unco non alligat ancora morsu.
Huc septem Aeneas collectis navibus omni
ex numero subit; ac magno telluris amore
egressi optata potiuntur Troes harena
et sale tabentes artus in litore ponunt.
Ac primum silici scintillam excudit Achates
succepitque ignem foliis atque arida circum

nutrimenta dedit rapuitque in fomite flammam.
Tum Cererem corruptam undis Cerealiaque arma
expediunt fessi rerum, frugesque receptas
et torrere parant flammis et frangere saxo.

Aeneas explores the coast, slays some deer, and distributes them with wine among the crews.

Aeneas scopulum interea conscendit et omnem
prospectum late pelago petit, Anthea si quem
iactatum vento videat Phrygiasque biremes
aut Capyn aut celsis in puppibus arma Caici.
Navem in conspectu nullam, tres litore cervos
prospicit errantes; hos tota armenta sequuntur
a tergo, et longum per valles pascitur agmen.
Constitit hic, arcumque manu celeresque sagittas
corripuit, fidus quae tela gerebat Achates,
ductoresque ipsos primum, capita alta ferentes
cornibus arboreis, sternit; tum vulgus et omnem
miscet agens telis nemora inter frondea turbam;
nec prius absistit, quam septem ingentia victor
corpora fundat humo et numerum cum navibus aequet.
Hinc portum petit, et socios partitur in omnes.
Vina bonus quae deinde cadis onerarat Acestes
litore Trinacrio dederatque abeuntibus heros,
dividit, et dictis maerentia pectora mulcet:

Aeneas encourages his men. After feasting they lament for their lost comrades.

'O socii (neque enim ignari sumus ante malorum),
o passi graviora, dabit deus his quoque finem.

Vos et Scyllaeam rabiem penitusque sonantes
accestis scopulos, vos et Cyclopea saxa
experti: revocate animos, maestumque timorem
mittite; forsan et haec olim meminisse iuvabit.
Per varios casus, per tot discrimina rerum
tendimus in Latium, sedes ubi fata quietas
ostendunt; illic fas regna resurgere Troiae.
Durate, et vosmet rebus servate secundis.'

Talia voce refert, curisque ingentibus aeger
spem vultu simulat, premit altum corde dolorem.
Illi se praedae accingunt dapibusque futuris:
tergora diripiunt costis et viscera nudant,
pars in frusta secant veribusque trementia figunt,
litore aëna locant alii flammasque ministrant.
Tum victu revocant vires, fusique per herbam
implentur veteris Bacchi pinguisque ferinae.
Postquam exempta fames epulis menaseque remotae,
amissos longo socios sermone requirunt
spemque metumque inter dubii, seu vivere credant
sive extrema pati nec iam exaudire vocatos.
Praecipue pius Aeneas nunc acris Oronti,
nunc Amyci casum gemit et crudelia secum
fata Lyci fortemque Gyan fortemque Cloanthum.

Jupiter surveys the scene. Venus accosting him bewails the hard fate of the Trojans, and upbraids him for his promise unfulfilled.

Et iam finis erat, cum Iuppiter aethere summo
despiciens mare velivolum terrasque iacentes
litoraque et latos populos, sic vertice caeli

constitit et Libyae defixit lumina regnis.
Atque illum tales iactantem pectore curas
tristior et lacrimis oculos suffusa nitentes
alloquitur Venus: 'O qui res hominumque deumque
aeternis regis imperiis et fulmine terres,
quid meus Aeneas in te committere tantum,
quid Troes potuere, quibus tot funera passis
cunctus ob Italiam terrarum clauditur orbis?
Certe hinc Romanos olim volventibus annis,
hinc fore ductores revocato a sanguine Teucri,
qui mare, qui terras omni dicione tenerent,
pollicitus: quae te, genitor, sententia vertit?
Hoc equidem occasum Troiae tristesque ruinas
solabar fatis contraria fata rependens;
nunc eadem fortuna viros tot casibus actos
insequitur. Quem das finem, rex magne, laborum?
Antenor potuit mediis elapsus Achivis
Illyricos penetrare sinus atque intima tutus
regna Liburnorum et fontem superare Timavi,
unde per ora novem vasto cum murmure montis
it mare proruptum et pelago premit arva sonanti.
Hic tamen ille urbem Patavi sedesque locavit
Teucrorum, et genti nomen dedit armaque fixit
Troïa, nunc placida compostus pace quiescit:
nos, tua progenies, caeli quibus annuis arcem,
navibus (infandum) amissis unius ob iram
prodimur atque Italis longe disiungimur oris.
Hic pietatis honos? sic nos in sceptra reponis?'

Jupiter reassures Venus, unfolding the destinies of Aeneas and his sons and the future glories of Rome.

Olli subridens hominum sator atque deorum
vultu, quo caelum tempestatesque serenat,
oscula libavit natae, dehinc talia fatur:
'Parce metu, Cytherea: manent immota tuorum
fata tibi; cernes urbem et promissa Lavini
moenia, sublimemque feres ad sidera caeli
magnanimum Aenean; neque me sententia vertit.
Hic tibi (fabor enim, quando haec te cura remordet,
longius et volvens fatorum arcana movebo)
bellum ingens geret Italia populosque feroces
contundet, moresque viris et moenia ponet,
tertia dum Latio regnantem viderit aestas
ternaque transierint Rutulis hiberna subactis.
At puer Ascanius, cui nunc cognomen Iulo
additur (Ilus erat, dum res stetit Ilia regno),
triginta magnos volvendis mensibus orbes
imperio explebit, regnumque ab sede Lavini
transferet, et longam multa vi muniet Albam.
Hic iam ter centum totos regnabitur annos
gente sub Hectorea, donec regina sacerdos
Marte gravis geminam partu dabit Ilia prolem.
Inde lupae fulvo nutricis tegmine laetus
Romulus excipiet gentem, et Mavortia condet
moenia Romanosque suo de nomine dicet.
His ego nec metas rerum nec tempora pono,
imperium sine fine dedi. Quin aspera Iuno,
quae mare nunc terrasque metu caelumque fatigat,

consilia in melius referet, mecumque fovebit
Romanos, rerum dominos, gentemque togatam.
Sic placitum. Veniet lustris labentibus aetas,
cum domus Assaraci Phthiam clarasque Mycenas
servitio premet ac victis dominabitur Argis.
Nascetur pulchra Troianus origine Caesar,
imperium Oceano, famam qui terminet astris,
Iulius, a magno demissum nomen Iulo.
Hunc tu olim caelo, spoliis Orientis onustum,
accipies secura; vocabitur hic quoque votis.
Aspera tum positis mitescent saecula bellis;
cana Fides et Vesta, Remo cum fratre Quirinus
iura dabunt; dirae ferro et compagibus artis
claudentur Belli portae; Furor impius intus
saeva sedens super arma et centum vinctus aënis
post tergum nodis fremet horridus ore cruento.'

Mercury's mission to Carthage.

Haec ait, et Maia genitum demittit ab alto,
ut terrae utque novae pateant Carthaginis arces
hospitio Teucris, ne fati nescia Dido
finibus arceret. Volat ille per aëra magnum
remigio alarum, ac Libyae citus astitit oris.
Et iam iussa facit, ponuntque ferocia Poeni
corda volente deo; in primis regina quietum
accipit in Teucros animum mentemque benignam.

Aeneas, meeting his mother Venus in the garb of a huntress, asks her in what land they are.

At pius Aeneas, per noctem plurima volvens,
ut primum lux alma data est, exire locosque

explorare novos, quas vento accesserit oras,
qui teneant, nam inculta videt, hominesne feraene,
quaerere constituit sociisque exacta referre.
Classem in convexo nemorum sub rupe cavata
arboribus clausam circum atque horrentibus umbris
occulit; ipse uno graditur comitatus Achate,
bina manu lato crispans hastilia ferro.
Cui mater media sese tulit obvia silva,
virginis os habitumque gerens et virginis arma,
Spartanae vel qualis equos Threissa fatigat
Harpalyce volucremque fuga praevertitur Hebrum.
Namque umeris de more habilem suspenderat arcum
venatrix, dederatque comam diffundere ventis,
nuda genu nodoque sinus collecta fluentes.
Ac prior 'Heus' inquit, 'iuvenes, monstrate, mearum
vidistis si quam hic errantem forte sororum,
succinctam pharetra, et maculosae tegmine lyncis
aut spumantis apri cursum clamore prementem.'
Sic Venus, et Veneris contra sic filius orsus:
'Nulla tuarum audita mihi neque visa sororum,
o—quam te memorem, virgo? namque haud tibi vultus
mortalis, nec vox hominem sonat; o dea certe,
an Phoebi soror an Nympharum sanguinis una?
Sis felix, nostrumque leves quaecumque laborem,
et, quo sub caelo tandem, quibus orbis in oris
iactemur, doceas; ignari hominumque locorumque
erramus, vento huc vastis et fluctibus acti:
multa tibi ante aras nostra cadet hostia dextra.'

Venus replies. The story of Dido and Pygmalion.

Tum Venus: 'Haud equidem tali me dignor honore;
virginibus Tyriis mos est gestare pharetram
purpureoque alte suras vincire cothurno.
Punica regna vides, Tyrios et Agenoris urbem;
sed fines Libyci, genus intractabile bello.
Imperium Dido Tyria regit urbe profecta,
germanum fugiens. Longa est iniuria, longae
ambages; sed summa sequar fastigia rerum.
Huic coniunx Sychaeus erat, ditissimus agri
Phoenicum, et magno miserae dilectus amore,
cui pater intactam dederat primisque iugarat
ominibus. Sed regna Tyri germanus habebat
Pygmalion, scelere ante alios immanior omnes.
Quos inter medius venit furor. Ille Sychaeum
impius ante aras atque auri caecus amore
clam ferro incautum superat, securus amorum
germanae; factumque diu celavit, et aegram
multa malus simulans vana spe lusit amantem.
Ipsa sed in somnis inhumati venit imago
coniugis; ora modis attollens pallida miris
crudeles aras traiectaque pectora ferro
nudavit, caecumque domus scelus omne retexit.
Tum celerare fugam patriaque excedere suadet,
auxiliumque viae veteres tellure recludit
thesauros, ignotum argenti pondus et auri.
His commota fugam Dido sociosque parabat.
Conveniunt, quibus aut odium crudele tyranni
aut metus acer erat; naves, quae forte paratae,

corripiunt onerantque auro. Portantur avari
Pygmalionis opes pelago ; dux femina facti.
Devenere locos, ubi nunc ingentia cernis
moenia surgentemque novae Carthaginis arcem,
mercatique solum, facti de nomine Byrsam,
taurino quantum possent circumdare tergo.
Sed vos qui tandem quibus aut venistis ab oris,
quove tenetis iter ?' Quaerenti talibus ille
suspirans imoque trahens a pectore vocem :

Aeneas begins his tale. Venus interposing announces the safe arrival of his ships and their crews.

'O dea, si prima repetens ab origine pergam,
et vacet annales nostrorum audire laborum,
ante diem clauso componat Vesper Olympo.
Nos Troia antiqua, si vestras forte per aures
Troiae nomen iit, diversa per aequora vectos
forte sua Libycis tempestas appulit oris.
Sum pius Aeneas, raptos qui ex hoste Penates
classe veho mecum, fama super aethera notus.
Italiam quaero patriam et genus ab Iove summo.
Bis denis Phrygium conscendi navibus aequor
matre dea monstrante viam data fata secutus;
vix septem convulsae undis Euroque supersunt.
Ipse ignotus egens Libyae deserta peragro,
Europa atque Asia pulsus.' Nec plura querentem
passa Venus medio sic interfata dolore est :

'Quisquis es, haud, credo, invisus caelestibus auras
vitales carpis, Tyriam qui adveneris urbem.
Perge modo atque hinc te reginae ad limina perfer.

Namque tibi reduces socios classemque relatam
nuntio et in tutum versis Aquilonibus actam,
ni frustra augurium vani docuere parentes.
Aspice bis senos laetantes agmine cycnos,
aetheria quos lapsa plaga Iovis ales aperto
turbabat caelo; nunc terras ordine longo
aut capere aut captas iam respectare videntur:
ut reduces illi ludunt stridentibus alis
et coetu cinxere polum cantusque dedere,
haud aliter puppesque tuae pubesque tuorum
aut portum tenet aut pleno subit ostia velo.
Perge modo et, qua te ducit via, dirige gressum.'

Aeneas recognises his mother, who wraps him and his companions in a cloud and repairs to her Paphian shrine.

Dixit, et avertens rosea cervice refulsit,
ambrosiaeque comae divinum vertice odorem
spiravere; pedes vestis defluxit ad imos:
et vera incessu patuit dea. Ille ubi matrem
agnovit, tali fugientem est voce secutus:
'Quid natum totiens, crudelis tu quoque, falsis
ludis imaginibus? cur dextrae iungere dextram
non datur, ac veras audire et reddere voces?'
Talibus incusat, gressumque ad moenia tendit.
At Venus obscuro gradientes aëre saepsit,
et multo nebulae circum dea fudit amictu,
cernere ne quis eos neu quis contingere posset
molirive moram aut veniendi poscere causas.
Ipsa Paphum sublimis abit, sedesque revisit

laeta suas, ubi templum illi, centumque Sabaeo
ture calent arae sertisque recentibus halant.

Aeneas surveying the city marvels at the works, and mingles with the crowd unseen.

Corripuere viam interea, qua semita monstrat:
iamque ascendebant collem, qui plurimus urbi
imminet adversasque aspectat desuper arces.
Miratur molem Aeneas, magalia quondam,
miratur portas strepitumque et strata viarum.
Instant ardentes Tyrii, pars ducere muros
molirique arcem et manibus subvolvere saxa,
pars optare locum tecto et concludere sulco.
iura magistratusque legunt sanctumque senatum.
Hic portus alii effodiunt; hinc lata theatris
fundamenta petunt alii, immanesque columnas
rupibus excidunt, scaenis decora alta futuris:
qualis apes aestate nova per florea rura
exercet sub sole labor, cum gentis adultos
educunt fetus, aut cum liquentia mella
stipant et dulci distendunt nectare cellas,
aut onera accipiunt venientum, aut agmine facto
ignavum fucos pecus a praesepibus arcent;
fervet opus, redolentque thymo fragrantia mella.
'O fortunati, quorum iam moenia surgunt!'
Aeneas ait, et fastigia suspicit urbis.
Infert se saeptus nebula (mirabile dictu)
per medios miscetque viris, neque cernitur ulli.

Aeneas enters a temple; seeing the Trojan battles depicted on its walls, he is moved to tears.

Lucus in urbe fuit media, laetissimus umbra,
quo primum iactati undis et turbine Poeni
effodere loco signum, quod regia Iuno
monstrarat, caput acris equi: sic nam fore bello
egregiam et facilem victu per saecula gentem.
Hic templum Iunoni ingens Sidonia Dido
condebat, donis opulentum et numine divae,
aerea cui gradibus surgebant limina nexaeque
aere trabes, foribus cardo stridebat aënis.
Hoc primum in luco nova res oblata timorem
leniit, hic primum Aeneas sperare salutem
ausus et afflictis melius confidere rebus.
Namque sub ingenti lustrat dum singula templo
reginam opperiens, dum, quae fortuna sit urbi,
artificumque manus inter se operumque laborem
miratur, videt Iliacas ex ordine pugnas
bellaque iam fama totum vulgata per orbem,
Atridas Priamumque et saevum ambobus Achillem.
Constitit, et lacrimans 'Quis iam locus,' inquit, 'Achate,
quae regio in terris nostri non plena laboris?
En Priamus. Sunt hic etiam sua praemia laudi;
sunt lacrimae rerum et mentem mortalia tangunt.
Solve metus; feret haec aliquam tibi fama salutem.'
Sic ait, atque animum pictura pascit inani
multa gemens, largoque umectat flumine vultum.
Namque videbat, uti bellantes Pergama circum
hac fugerent Graii, premeret Troiana iuventus;
hac Phryges, instaret curru cristatus Achilles.

Nec procul hinc Rhesi niveis tentoria velis
agnoscit lacrimans, primo quae prodita somno
Tydides multa vastabat caede cruentus,
ardentesque avertit equos in castra, priusquam
pabula gustassent Troiae Xanthumque bibissent.
Parte alia fugiens amissis Troilus armis,
infelix puer atque impar congressus Achilli,
fertur equis curruque haeret resupinus inani,
lora tenens tamen; huic cervixque comaeque trahuntur
per terram, et versa pulvis inscribitur hasta.
Interea ad templum non aequae Palladis ibant
crinibus Iliades passis peplumque ferebant,
suppliciter tristes et tunsae pectora palmis:
diva solo fixos oculos aversa tenebat.
Ter circum Iliacos raptaverat Hectora muros
exanimumque auro corpus vendebat Achilles.
Tum vero ingentem gemitum dat pectore ab imo,
ut spolia, ut currus, utque ipsum corpus amici
tendentemque manus Priamum conspexit inermes.
Se quoque principibus permixtum agnovit Achivis,
Eoasque acies et nigri Memnonis arma.
Ducit Amazonidum lunatis agmina peltis
Penthesilea furens mediisque in millibus ardet,
aurea subnectens exsertae cingula mammae,
bellatrix, audetque viris concurrere virgo.

Dido visits the temple; soon appear the commanders of the missing ships.

Haec dum Dardanio Aeneae miranda videntur,
dum stupet obtutuque haeret defixus in uno,

regina ad templum, forma pulcherrima Dido,
incessit magna iuvenum stipante caterva.
Qualis in Eurotae ripis aut per iuga Cynthi
exercet Diana choros, quam mille secutae
hinc atque hinc glomerantur Oreades; illa pharetram
fert umero, gradiensque deas supereminet omnes;
Latonae tacitum pertemptant gaudia pectus:
talis erat Dido, talem se laeta ferebat
per medios, instans operi regnisque futuris.
Tum foribus divae, media e testudine templi,
saepta armis solioque alte subnixa resedit.
Iura dabat legesque viris, operumque laborem
partibus aequabat iustis aut sorte trahebat,
cum subito Aeneas concursu accedere magno
Anthea Sergestumque videt fortemque Cloanthum
Teucrorumque alios, ater quos aequore turbo
dispulerat penitusque alias avexerat oras.
Obstupuit simul ipse, simul percussus Achates
laetitiaque metuque: avidi coniungere dextras
ardebant, sed res animos incognita turbat.
Dissimulant et nube cava speculantur amicti,
quae fortuna viris, classem quo litore linquant,
quid veniant: cunctis nam lecti navibus ibant
orantes veniam, et templum clamore petebant.

Ilioneus, speaking for the rest, complains of ill-treatment on landing, and claims protection.

Postquam introgressi et coram data copia fandi,
maximus Ilioneus placido sic pectore coepit:
'O regina, novam cui condere Iuppiter urbem

iustitiaque dedit gentes frenare superbas,
Troes te miseri, ventis maria omnia vecti,
oramus: prohibe infandos a navibus ignes,
parce pio generi, et propius res aspice nostras.
Non nos aut ferro Libycos populare penates
venimus aut raptas ad litora vertere praedas;
non ea vis animo nec tanta superbia victis.
Est locus, Hesperiam Graii cognomine dicunt,
terra antiqua, potens armis atque ubere glaebae;
Oenotri coluere viri; nunc fama minores
Italiam dixisse ducis de nomine gentem;
hiç cursus fuit,
cum subito assurgens fluctu nimbosus Orion
in vada caeca tulit, penitusque procacibus Austris
perque undas superante salo perque invia saxa
dispulit: huc pauci vestris annavimus oris.
Quod genus hoc hominum? quaeve hunc tam barbara morem
permittit patria? hospitio prohibemur harenae;
bella cient, primaque vetant consistere terra.
Si genus humanum et mortalia temnitis arma,
at sperate deos memores fandi atque nefandi.
Rex erat Aeneas nobis, quo iustior alter
nec pietate fuit nec bello maior et armis:
quem si fata virum servant, si vescitur aura
aetheria neque adhuc crudelibus occubat umbris,
non metus; officio nec te certasse priorem
paeniteat: sunt et Siculis regionibus urbes
armaque, Troianoque a sanguine clarus Acestes.
Quassatam ventis liceat subducere classem
et silvis aptare trabes et stringere remos,

si datur Italiam sociis et rege recepto
tendere, ut Italiam laeti Latiumque petamus;
sin absumpta salus, et te, pater optime Teucrum,
pontus habet Libyae nec spes iam restat Iuli,
at freta Sicaniae saltem sedesque paratas,
unde huc advecti, regemque petamus Acesten.'
Talibus Ilioneus; cuncti simul ore fremebant
Dardanidae.

Dido reassures the Trojans, promising aid and offering alliance.

Tum breviter Dido vultum demissa profatur:
'Solvite corde metum, Teucri, secludite curas.
Res dura et regni novitas me talia cogunt
moliri et late fines custode tueri.
Quis genus Aeneadum, quis Troiae nesciat urbem
virtutesque virosque aut tanti incendia belli?
Non obtusa adeo gestamus pectora Poeni,
nec tam aversus equos Tyria Sol iungit ab urbe.
Seu vos Hesperiam magnam Saturniaque arva
sive Erycis fines regemque optatis Acesten,
auxilio tutos dimittam opibusque iuvabo.
Vultis et his mecum pariter considere regnis?
Urbem quam statuo, vestra est; subducite naves;
Tros Tyriusque mihi nullo discrimine agetur.
Atque utinam rex ipse Noto compulsus eodem
afforet Aeneas! equidem per litora certos
dimittam et Libyae lustrare extrema iubebo,
si quibus eiectus silvis aut urbibus errat.'

The cloud bursts open and Aeneas stands revealed. He thanks Dido and salutes his lost comrades.

His animum arrecti dictis et fortis Achates
et pater Aeneas iamdudum erumpere nubem
ardebant. Prior Aenean compellat Achates:
'Nate dea, quae nunc animo sententia surgit?
Omnia tuta vides, classem sociosque receptos.
Unus abest, medio in fluctu quem vidimus ipsi
submersum; dictis respondent cetera matris.'
Vix ea fatus erat, cum circumfusa repente
scindit se nubes et in aethera purgat apertum.
Restitit Aeneas claraque in luce refulsit
os umerosque deo similis; namque ipsa decoram
caesariem nato genetrix lumenque iuventae
purpureum et laetos oculis afflarat honores:
quale manus addunt ebori decus, aut ubi flavo
argentum Pariusve lapis circumdatur auro.
Tum sic reginam alloquitur cunctisque repente
improvisus ait: 'Coram, quem quaeritis, adsum
Troius Aeneas, Libycis ereptus ab undis.
O sola infandos Troiae miserata labores,
quae nos, reliquias Danaum, terraeque marisque
omnibus exhaustos iam casibus, omnium egenos
urbe domo socias, grates persolvere dignas
non opis est nostrae, Dido, nec quidquid ubique est
gentis Dardaniae, magnum quae sparsa per orbem.
Di tibi, si qua pios respectant numina, si quid
usquam iustitia est et mens sibi conscia recti,
praemia digna ferant. Quae te tam laeta tulerunt

saecula? qui tanti talem genuere parentes?
in freta dum fluvii current, dum montibus umbrae
lustrabunt convexa, polus dum sidera pascet,
semper honos nomenque tuum laudesque manebunt,
quae me cumque vocant terrae.' Sic fatus amicum
Ilionea petit dextra, laevaque Serestum,
post alios, fortemque Gyan fortemque Cloanthum.

Dido welcomes Aeneas, sends presents to the crews at the ships, and prepares a banquet.

Obstupuit primo aspectu Sidonia Dido,
casu deinde viri tanto, et sic ore locuta est:
'Quis te, nate dea, per tanta pericula casus
insequitur? quae vis immanibus applicat oris?
Tune ille Aeneas, quem Dardanio Anchisae
alma Venus Phrygii genuit Simoentis ad undam?
atque equidem Teucrum memini Sidona venire
finibus expulsum patriis, nova regna petentem
auxilio Beli; genitor tum Belus opimam
vastabat Cyprum et victor dicione tenebat.
Tempore iam ex illo casus mihi cognitus urbis
Troianae nomenque tuum regesque Pelasgi.
Ipse hostis Teucros insigni laude ferebat,
seque ortum antiqua Teucrorum a stirpe volebat.
Quare agite o tectis, iuvenes, succedite nostris.
Me quoque per multos similis fortuna labores
iactatam hac demum voluit consistere terra:
non ignara mali miseris succurrere disco.'
Sic memorat; simul Aenean in regia ducit
tecta, simul divum templis indicit honorem.

Nec minus interea sociis ad litora mittit
viginti tauros, magnorum horrentia centum
terga suum, pingues centum cum matribus agnos,
munera laetitiamque dei.
At domus interior regali splendida luxu
instruitur, mediisque parant convivia tectis:
arte laboratae vestes ostroque superbo,
ingens argentum mensis, caelataque in auro
fortia facta patrum, series longissima rerum
per tot ducta viros antiqua ab origine gentis.

Aeneas sends for Ascanius, with splendid presents for Dido.

Aeneas (neque enim patrius consistere mentem
passus amor) rapidum ad naves praemittit Achaten
Ascanio ferat haec ipsumque ad moenia ducat;
omnis in Ascanio cari stat cura parentis.
Munera praeterea Iliacis erepta ruinis
ferre iubet, pallam signis auroque rigentem
et circumtextum croceo velamen acantho,
ornatus Argivae Helenae, quos illa Mycenis,
Pergama cum peteret inconcessosque hymenaeos,
extulerat, matris Ledae mirabile donum;
praeterea sceptrum, Ilione quod gesserat olim,
maxima natarum Priami, colloque monile
bacatum et duplicem gemmis auroque coronam.
Haec celerans iter ad naves tendebat Achates.

Venus, fearing treachery, substitutes Cupid for Ascanius, bidding him inflame Dido's heart with love for Aeneas.

At Cytherea novas artes, nova pectore versat
consilia, ut faciem mutatus et ora Cupido

pro dulci Ascanio veniat, donisque furentem
incendat reginam atque ossibus implicet ignem.
Quippe domum timet ambiguam Tyriosque bilingues;
urit atrox Iuno, et sub noctem cura recursat.
Ergo his aligerum dictis affatur Amorem :
'Nate, meae vires, mea magna potentia solus,
nate, Patris summi qui tela Typhoia temnis,
ad te confugio et supplex tua numina posco.
Frater ut Aeneas pelago tuus omnia circum
litora iactetur odiis Iunonis acerbae,
nota tibi, et nostro doluisti saepe dolore.
Nunc Phoenissa tenet Dido blandisque moratur
vocibus; et vereor, quo se Iunonia vertant
hospitia; haud tanto cessabit cardine rerum.
Quocirca capere ante dolis et cingere flamma
reginam meditor, ne quo se numine mutet,
sed magno Aeneae mecum teneatur amore.
Qua facere id possis, nostram nunc accipe mentem.
Regius accitu cari genitoris ad urbem
Sidoniam puer ire parat, mea maxima cura,
dona ferens pelago et flammis restantia Troiae;
hunc ego sopitum somno super alta Cythera
aut super Idalium sacrata sede recondam,
ne qua scire dolos mediusve occurrere possit.
Tu faciem illius noctem non amplius unam
falle dolo et notos pueri puer indue vultus,
ut, cum te gremio accipiet laetissima Dido
regales inter mensas laticemque Lyaeum,
cum dabit amplexus atque oscula dulcia figet,
occultum inspires ignem fallasque veneno.'

Paret Amor dictis carae genetricis, et alas
exuit et gressu gaudens incedit Iuli.
At Venus Ascanio placidam per membra quietem
irrigat, et fotum gremio dea tollit in altos
Idaliae lucos, ubi mollis amaracus illum
floribus et dulci aspirans complectitur umbra.

Cupid joins the banqueters, is fondled by Dido, and begins to play his part.

Iamque ibat dicto parens et dona Cupido
regia portabat Tyriis duce laetus Achate.
Cum venit, aulaeis iam se regina superbis
aurea composuit sponda mediamque locavit;
iam pater Aeneas et iam Troiana iuventus
conveniunt, stratoque super discumbitur ostro.
Dant manibus famuli lymphas, Cereremque canistris
expediunt, tonsisque ferunt mantelia villis.
Quinquaginta intus famulae, quibus ordine longo
cura penum struere et flammis adolere penates;
centum aliae totidemque pares aetate ministri,
qui dapibus mensas onerent et pocula ponant.
Nec non et Tyrii per limina laeta frequentes
convenere, toris iussi discumbere pictis.
Mirantur dona Aeneae, mirantur Iulum
flagrantesque dei vultus simulataque verba
pallamque et pictum croceo velamen acantho.
Praecipue infelix, pesti devota futurae,
expleri mentem nequit ardescitque tuendo
Phoenissa, et pariter puero donisque movetur.
Ille ubi complexu Aeneae colloque pependit

et magnum falsi implevit genitoris amorem,
reginam petit. Haec oculis, haec pectore toto
haeret et interdum gremio fovet, inscia Dido,
insidat quantus miserae deus. At memor ille
matris Acidaliae paulatim abolere Sychaeum
incipit, et vivo temptat praevertere amore
iam pridem resides animos desuetaque corda.

The banquet proceeds. After wine and minstrelsy Dido begs Aeneas to tell them the story of Troy's fall and of his own wanderings.

Postquam prima quies epulis, mensaeque remotae,
crateras magnos statuunt et vina coronant.
Fit strepitus tectis vocemque per ampla volutant
atria; dependent lychni laquearibus aureis
incensi, et noctem flammis funalia vincunt.
Hic regina gravem gemmis auroque poposcit
implevitque mero pateram, quam Belus et omnes
a Belo soliti; tum facta silentia tectis:
'Iuppiter, hospitibus nam te dare iura loquuntur,
hunc laetum Tyriisque diem Troiaque profectis
esse velis, nostrosque huius meminisse minores.
Adsit laetitiae Bacchus dator et bona Iuno;
et vos o coetum, Tyrii, celebrate faventes.'
Dixit, et in mensam laticum libavit honorem,
primaque libato summo tenus attigit ore;
tum Bitiae dedit increpitans; ille impiger hausit
spumantem pateram et pleno se proluit auro;
post alii proceres. Cithara crinitus Iopas
personat aurata, docuit quem maximus Atlas.

Hic canit errantem lunam solisque labores,
unde hominum genus et pecudes, unde imber et ignes,
Arcturum pluviasque Hyadas geminosque Triones,
quid tantum Oceano properent se tingere soles
hiberni, vel quae tardis mora noctibus obstet.
Ingeminant plausu Tyrii, Troesque sequuntur.
Nec non et vario noctem sermone trahebat
infelix Dido, longumque bibebat amorem,
multa super Priamo rogitans, super Hectore multa,
nunc, quibus Aurorae venisset filius armis,
nunc, quales Diomedis equi, nunc, quantus Achilles.
'Immo age, et a prima, dic, hospes, origine nobis
insidias' inquit 'Danaum casusque tuorum
erroresque tuos; nam te iam septima portat
omnibus errantem terris et fluctibus aestas.'

VIRGIL

AENEID I

EDITED

WITH INTRODUCTION AND NOTES

BY

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PART II.—NOTES

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EXPLANATION OF A FEW TECHNICAL TERMS USED IN THE COURSE OF THE NOTES.

GRAMMATICAL AND RHETORICAL.

Anacoluthon (ἀ and ἀκολουθεῖν), a 'non-sequence' of construction, i.e. a passing from one form of construction to another, without completing the first. Cp. l. 237 (if *pollicitus* be taken as a participle; but see note).

Aposiopesis (ἀποσιωπᾶν), called by Cicero *reticentia*; a sudden breaking off in the middle of a speech, leaving the sense to be completed in thought. Cp. l. 135; *E.* 3. 8 'novimus et qui te—' sc. *laeserit*.

Hendiadys (ἓν διὰ δυοῖν), *one* notion conveyed by *two* nouns coupled by a conjunction. It may be equivalent (1) to an adj. and noun (l. 648), or (2) to a noun with another in the genitive, as 'in partem praedamque' = *partem praedae* (3. 323), or (3) to two nouns in apposition (l. 210), where the second noun is explanatory of the first.

Pleonasm (πλεονασμός), the use of *more* words for the sake of emphasis than are barely necessary to express the idea (ll. 15, 347).

Prolepsis (προλαμβάνειν), an *anticipation* of the effect of a verb by an adjective apparently put as an epithet with its object (l. 659). Cp. also 'spicula lucida tergent' 7. 626.

Zeugma (ζευγνύναι), the *joining* of two or more nouns with a verb which suits only one of them, but suggests another verb or verbs to be supplied with remaining noun or nouns (ll. 355, 426). This figure is rare in English. Farrar, *Greek Syntax*, quotes the line from Pope: 'See Pan with flocks, with fruits Pomona *crowned*.'

PROSODIAL.

Arsis (*αἴρειν*, 'to raise' the voice), that syllable in a foot on which the stress or accent (*ictus*) is laid, as in *ar'ma*, *li'tora*, or in two words where the strong caesura occurs, as *ca* | *no' Troi* | *ae*. The opposite term **Thesis** (*θεῖναι*, 'to set down' or 'let fall' the voice) denotes the weaker unaccented part of the foot as in *armă*, *litŏră*, and the first syllable of *Troiae* (see above), though it be long in actual quantity. Hence the accented syllables are said to be *in arsi*, the unaccented *in thesi*.

Hypermeter (*ὑπὲρ μέτρον*), a superfluous final syllable, ending in a vowel which is elided before an initial vowel or *h* in the following line (l. 448).

Synizesis (*συνιζάνειν*, 'to sink down or settle together'), a collapse or contraction of two vowels into one, as *aureā* (698), *eodem* *E.* 8. 81, *Orpheā* *E.* 6. 30.

Tmesis (*τέμνειν*), the 'cutting' in two or separation of two component parts of a word by one or more words placed between (l. 610). This is usually done in the case of verbs compounded with prepositions, as 'super unus eram' (2. 567), 'praeque diem veniens' *E.* 8. 17.

NOTES.

AENEID I.

[The four lines *Ille ego . . . horrentia Martis* are probably not genuine. They are wanting in several of the best MSS., and in one they are written in the margin by a later hand. The testimony of Ovid, *Trist.* 2. 533, and of Martial, 8. 56. 19, seems to show that 'Arma virumque' were recognised as the opening words of the Aeneid, and the Ἄνδρα μοι ἔννεπε, etc. of Homer, *Od.* 1. 1, points in the same direction. In any case these lines cannot be taken as merely introductory, being, if allowed to stand, in close grammatical connexion with the first line of the poem. They express however the facts of the case as regards Virgil's successive efforts in the Eclogues and Georgics, and have become to some extent famous through imitation by Spenser in the opening of the *Faery Queene*, and by Milton in the *Paradise Regained*.]

Line 1. The words **arma virumque** are a sort of trumpet-note introducing the theme of the poem, as an epic of *war*, and its hero Aeneas, who is described but not mentioned by name till l. 92. Virgil does not, like Homer, begin by invoking the Muse: see l. 8. **primus**, probably 'first;' though some render it 'of yore.' Antenor (l. 242) had previously founded Patavium, but this was in Cisalpine Gaul, not in 'Italy,' as the name was understood in Virgil's time.

2. **fato** with **profugus**. The Roman belief that the fortunes of Aeneas were controlled by *destiny* is in fact the ground-work of the poem. See Introduction, p. 7. **Lavina**, said by anticipation of the town which Aeneas was to found in Latium, to be called Lavinium, after the name of his betrothed (12. 194). [If **Lavinia** is the right reading, the last two syllables must be slurred into one (by synizesis), like *omnia* in 6. 33, *abiete* 2. 16. But **Lavina** is better supported, and *Lavinium* must be formed from it (like *Lucania* from *Lucanus*, etc.), not *vice versa*.] Note the difference of quantity in *Lāvinia* here and *Lăvini* l. 258. So *Sȳchaeus* 343 and *Sy̆chaeum* 348, *Cythĕrea* 257 and *Cythēra* 680. In proper names some laxity was allowed and practised.

3. **ille** emphasises the hero, '*a man* much buffeted' (C.). Cp. 5. 457 'nunc dextra ingeminans ictus, nunc *ille* sinistra.' Hom.

Od. 1. 4 πολλὰ δ' ὅγ' ἐν πόντῳ πάθεν ἄλγεα. **terris iactatus,** 'driven from one land to another.' **iactatus** and **passus** (l. 5) are participles in apposition to *qui*, with **venit** as principal verb.

4. vi superum. Juno was the main cause of his sufferings, but the other deities (except Venus) more or less co-operated. Cp. Ov. *Met.* 14. 581 'iamque deos omnes ipsamque Aeneia virtus Iunonem veteres finire coegerat iras.'

5. quoque with **multa**, continuing the sense, **et** with **bello,** 'much too suffering he in war also.' [Others, more doubtfully, join **quoque et** (= *etiam*) like the Greek ἔτι δὲ καί, 'and moreover.'] **dum conderet** implies purpose, 'in his struggle to build' (C.). But the original temporal sense of **dum** still remains, 'suffering *till* he should found a city.'

6, 7. deos, the Penates, whose removal denoted change of dwelling-place (l. 68). Cp. 3. 12 'cum . . . Penatibus et magnis dis.' **unde** expresses the result of their enterprise, viz. the union of Trojans and Latins under the common name *Latini* (cp. 12. 835) the subsequent founding of *Alba* by Ascanius, and of *Rome* through his descendants. **Albani patres.** At Alba, as at Rome, there was no *plebs* at first; only the 'patrician' families with their clients (W.).

8. quo = 'how' (adverbial), 'for what slight to her divinity,' i.e. 'what was done in the way of slight or outrage thus to excite her wrath.' This is explained in ll. 12–22.

9. volvere, a metaphor from turning a wheel; hence **volvere casus** is to pass through successive misfortunes. Cp. 'volvere vices' 3. 376, 'multa volvens saecula' *G.* 2. 295.

10. pietate, 'goodness,' especially as concerned with duty to parents, friends, and people, and to the gods above all. Hence *pius* is the regular term applied (like a Homeric epithet) to Aeneas.

12, 13. antiqua, 'of old,' dating from Virgil's time. For the story of its Tyrian origin see ll. 338–368. **contra** with **longe,** 'confronting from afar.'

14. opum, the genitive of respect freely used by poets for the prose ablative. Instances are numerous. Cp. *E.* 2. 20 'dives pecoris . . . lactis abundans.' *Dives opum* recurs in 2. 22.

15, 16. unam adds force to **magis** = 'one spot above all others.' Juno's splendid temple at Samos is mentioned by Herodotus, 3. 60; her chariot is described in Homer, *Il.* 720–730. For the hiatus **Samō hīc** cp. 'Dardaniō Anchisae' l. 617. It occurs in Virgil chiefly in the caesura of the third or fourth foot, as 'pecori et' *E.* 3. 6.

17, 18. esse, a poetical infinitive, expressing the object implied in

tenditque fovetque = 'it was her cherished aim.' **tendit** = *operam dat*, and **fovet** expresses her fostering care of Carthage.

19. sed enim (ἀλλὰ γάρ) virtually = *tamen*, but each particle has its own force. '*But* (she feared the result), *for* she had heard,' etc. Cp. 5. 395 'sed enim gelidus tardante senecta Sanguis hebet,' i.e. '*but* (I shun the contest) *for* old age enfeebles me and chills my blood.' Some such ellipse, if not contained in the sentence, may always be supplied. **duci**, (*pres.* inf.), 'was (now) being derived' or 'springing,' in reference to the Trojan descent of the Romans.

20. olim, 'hereafter.' *Olim*, from *olle* or *ollus*, old form of *ille* (l. 254), denotes simply some distant time, whether past or future.

21. regem = *regnantem*. Cp. 'late tyrannus' Hor. *Od.* 3. 17. 9.

22. excidio is the dat. of purpose = 'in order to destroy.' [It is probably from *scid-*, the stem of *exscindere*, not from *excīdere*. Hence some editions read *exscidio*, but this seems unnecessary.] **volvere**, either in reference to the 'wheel' of Fate, producing events in a cycle, or to the unrolling of a scroll, as 'volvens' in l. 262.

24. prima, probably 'of yore,' an emphatic repetition of **veteris**; or as the originator of the Trojan war.

26. alta mente = 'deep within her soul.' **repostum**, 'stored.' So *reponere fructus*, *cibum*, *vina*, etc.

27, 28. For the Judgment of Paris and the story of Ganymede see Class. Dict. **formae**, the *objective* gen., 'wrong *done to* her slighted beauty.' **genus invisum**; i.e. the Trojans as descendants of Dardanus, son of Jupiter by Electra, Juno's rival.

29, 30. super = *insuper*, 'besides' the fears mentioned in l. 23, **his** being the other causes stated ll. 25–28. The construction is here resumed after the parenthesis 'necdum . . . honores.' **reliquias Danaum**, 'the remnant left *by* the Danai,' the *subjective* gen. **Achilli** (-ei), gen. of *Achillĕŭs*, Latin form of Ἀχιλλεύς. So *Ulixi* 2. 7. 90 from Ulixĕŭs, Οὐλιξεύς Doric for Ὀδυσσεύς.

32. acti fatis; see on 'fato profugus' l. 2. They wandered from sea to sea, till they found their *destined* home in Italy.

33. tantae molis, i.e. 'so hard a task was it:' **molis** = 'effort,' a variety of the common genitive of relation in phrases like 'sapientis est,' etc. For the significance of this line see Introduction, p. 7.

34. Siculae telluris, etc. The story is here resumed from 3. 715, where Aeneas concludes his narrative, merely noting his departure from Sicily and arrival in Libya, 'hinc me digressum vestris deus appulit oris.'

35. ruebant nearly as in l. 85, 'were scattering the briny spray' (C.) by 'upturning' the surface of the sea with their metal keels or prows.

37. mene, etc. The infin. of indignant exclamation, 'am *I* to abandon my purpose baffled?' Cp. l. 97. In Greek the article *τό* is generally added, as in Ar. *Nubes* 819 *τὸ Δία νομίζειν*, 'the idea of your believing in Zeus!'

39. quippe, 'because forsooth,' partly, but not wholly ironical, since Juno could not alter destiny, only delay its accomplishment.

40–42. The story was that Ajax had offered violence (*noxam*) to Cassandra in a temple of Pallas Athene, hence the goddess punished him as here described. Homer, *Od.* 4. 503, etc., says that Poseidon slew him for his insolent boasting by cleaving the rock on which he had taken refuge from shipwreck. **furias**, 'infatuation' (*ἄτην*). **Oilei** is either in apposition with **Aiacis** (though it was really his father's name) or gen. of the adj. *Oilĕŭs* = *Oilides*. Ajax, son of Oileus, must be distinguished from the greater Ajax, son of Telamon. **ipsos**, 'the crews.' Cp. Hom. *Il.* 14. 47 *πρὶν πυρὶ νῆας ἐνιπρῆσαι, κτεῖναι δὲ καὶ αὐτούς*. In l. 42 **ipsa** = 'with her own hand,' usurping the province of Juppiter. The various uses of *ipse* should be noted (l. 145; *E.* 4. 21; *G.* 1. 16, 338).

45. infixit, etc., 'impaled on a jagged rock.' **scopulo** is the instrumental ablative, lit. 'with,' etc.

46, 47. incedo implies majestic and queenly bearing.' Cp. l. 405, 5. 67, 68 'qui viribus audax Aut iaculo incedit melior.' The conception of Juno (Hera) as 'queen of the gods' is a later development. In Homer she is simply the wife of Zeus, but not herself supreme. **soror et coniunx**, *κασιγνήτην ἄλοχόν τε* Hom. *Il.* 16. 432. She was the daughter of Cronos (Saturn), hence called *Saturnia* l. 23.

48, 49. Since **adorat praeterea** ('henceforth') = *adorabit*, the fut. **imponet** naturally follows. But there is good authority for **imponit**, implying that Juno is surprised that she still *has* any worshippers now that she has been disgraced. **praeterea** will then have the force of the Greek *ἔπειτα* 'after this (insult).' **honorem**, 'sacrifice,' as often elsewhere. Cp. 'meritos honores' 3. 118, 'perfecto honore' *ib.* 178.

51, 52. feta, 'teeming.' **Austris**, 'storm-winds' generally. **Aeolia** is supposed to be Lipari, one of the Insulae Vulcaniae, lying north of Sicily. The origin of the myth in a *volcanic* island is obvious.

53. luctantes, 'struggling' against the bars. **indignantes** (55) expresses the same idea.

56. celsa arce = simply 'on high,' without reference to any actual stronghold inside or outside the cavern. The citadel being the dwelling-place of ancient despots, *arx* is here used as a symbol of sovereignty.

58, 59. faciant, ferant, etc. The pres. for imperf. gives greater vividness to the expression (C.). The prose order would be 'quippe, ni faceret, ferrent,' etc. **caelum profundum**, also in *E.* 4. 51 and *G.* 4. 222, whence Gray's 'azure *deep* of air.' **rapidi**, 'whirling,' from *rapere* with participial force. So 'rapidus vertex' l. 117.

61. molem et montes, a hendiadys = 'a mountainous mass.' Cp. *G.* 2. 192 'pateris et auro' = *aureis pateris*, *A.* 3. 223 'partem praedamque' = *partem praedae*. **insuper**, 'on the top,' as in 3. 579; it usually means 'moreover.'

62, 63. foedere, 'condition' or 'law,' according to which Aeolus was to govern the winds, under Jove's orders (**iussus**). **premere** (*habenas*), 'to tighten;' **laxas dare** = *laxare*, a periphrasis frequent in Virgil, as 'placata dant' = *placant* 3. 70, 'vasta dabo' = *vastabo* 9. 323.

65. divum pater, etc. Homer's πατὴρ ἀνδρῶν τε θεῶν τε.

68. See note on 'inferret deos,' etc. l. 6.

69. incute vim = 'lash to fury' (C.), lit. 'strike force into the winds.'

70. diversos, i. e. the crews of the ships.

72. Deiopea, nom. by case attraction into the relative clause, instead of *Deiopeam*, the reading of some inferior copies.

73. conubio, generally taken as a trisyllable by synizesis (cp. ll. 2, 22). But the *u* is possibly short, as in *pronŭba*, *innŭba*, etc. If so, the word *conubium* must have had a variable quantity, since the *u* is long in 4. 213 'per conūbia nostra,' etc. **propriam**, 'thine own for ever.' Cp. *E.* 7. 31 'si proprium hoc fuerit,' i. e. 'if this (success) shall last.'

76. quid optes = 'thy desires.' The subjunctive is dependent on **explorare**.

78. quodcumque, etc., 'this poor realm' (C.), implying modesty but not too much of depreciation (except in contrast to the greater realm of Jove), else it would be but a doubtful compliment to the giver. **sceptra**, the symbol of power. **Iovem** = Jove's favour. **concilias**, 'gainest for me,' from the idea of uniting in friendship, and then of winning over to one's side.

81, 82. conversa, 'turned towards' the mountain, and smiting it on the side so as to push in the doors. **agmine facto** = 'with one accord' (C.), a metaphor from soldiers marching in 'column' or rushing to a charge.

84. incubuere, the perf. of instantaneous action = 'instantly they have fallen.' Cp. 'fugere ferae,' 'stravit pavor,' *G.* 1. 330.

85. ruunt, 'upheave.' Cp. l. 35 n.; also Hom. *Od.* 5. 295 σὺν δ' Εὖρός τε Νότος τ' ἔπεσε Ζέφυρός τε δυσαής. These three

represent the East, South, and West winds; at l. 102 the North wind joins them. Milton, using the same poetic licence, makes all the winds rush forth 'from the four hinges of the world' *Par. Reg.* 4. 415.

90. poli, i.e. both extremities of the heavens, including the space between. So Milton again *l. c.* says, 'either tropic now gan thunder, and both ends of heaven the clouds . . . poured rain.'

92. frigore, 'chill shuddering' (*ῥῖγος*), the effect of sudden fright.

94. Imitated from *Od.* 5. 306 where Odysseus in like peril exclaims *τρισμάκαρες Δαναοὶ καὶ τετράκις οἳ τότ' ὄλοντο Τροίῃ ἐν εὐρείῃ*, etc.

96. oppetere, used absolutely (sc. *mortem*) = *obire*, 'to die.'

97. Tydide, Diomedes, son of Tydeus, whose exploits are the main subject of the 5th book of the Iliad. **mene**, etc. Cp. l. 37 n.

99. Aeacidae, Achilles, the grandson of Aeacus. **iacet**, said to be the historic pres. (*κεῖται*) = 'fell.' Rather perhaps a *graphic* present, representing in imagination the actual scene on the plains of Troy. Hector's body (*Il.* 22. 395) was dragged off to the ships, Sarpedon's (*ib.* 16. 678) was carried into Lycia, but Virgil might have forgotten, or, as a poet, have disregarded the facts.

102. iactanti, the *dat. ethicus*, 'as he flung wildly forth' (C.); hence our 'ejaculate,' of excited utterance.

103. adversa, 'in front.' Cp. l. 166.

104, 105. avertit, intrans. 'swings round.' **cumulo**, as in 2. 498, 'in a mass,' i. e. 'a massive towering billow.' Note the expressive ruggedness of the line.

107. harenis, according to W. 'on the sandy bottom;' but better '(mingled) with sands.' Cp. 'aestu miscentur harenae' 3. 557.

109, 110. aras, described by Pliny, *N. H.* 5. 7, as rocky islands, called the Aegimori, between Sicily and Sardinia. These show a 'ridge' (**dorsum**) above the surface, but are invisible (**latentia**) during a storm.

111. brevia et syrtes, 'shoals and quicksands.' **syrtes** from *σύρειν*, 'to drag,' as explained by Sallust, *Jug.* 80 'limum arenamque . . . fluctus trahunt . . . Syrtes ab tractu nominatae.'

114. ipsius, i. e. Aeneas. **a vertice**, 'from above.' **ingens pontus**, 'a heavy sea.' Imitated from Hom. *Od.* 5. 313 *ἔλασεν μέγα κῦμα κατ' ἄκρης*.

115, 116. magister, 'the helmsman.' Orontes. **in caput**, 'headlong.' The metre (two dactyls without caesura), as in l. 82, expresses a violent shock.

117. vertex, 'the whirlpool,' or 'eddy,' made by the revolving ship.

118, 119. rari, 'here and there.' **arma**, probably wicker shields and leathern helmets (W.), which would float. **gaza**, 'treasures' (fem. sing.), a Persian word. It recurs in 5. 40.

120. Ilioneus plays the part of spokesman, l. 521. **Achates** is Aeneas' trusty comrade, l. 188. For gen. **Achati**, cp. l. 220 n.

123. imbrem, 'water,' as in Lucr. 1. 715, 784. **rimis fatiscunt**, 'gape in chinks,' or 'split open' (K.).

125, 126. stagna, etc., 'the still waters poured back (or 'upheaved') from the depths' of the sea. **alto**, 'over the deep.' **placidum**, by contrast to the storm he was about to calm; hence there is no discrepancy with **commotus**.

129. caeli ruina, lit. 'downfall of the sky.' The idea (as in 'ruit arduus aether' *G.* 1. 324) is that of the solid elemental dome crashing in ruin amid the torrents of rain.

130. fratrem, Neptune (Poseidon), as son of Cronos, was the brother of Juno (Hera). See on l. 47.

132. generis, in allusion to the fabled descent of the winds from Eos (Aurora) and the Titan Astraeus, Hes. *Theog.* 378.

133. iam = 'is it come to this that' (C.). **numine**, 'authority' or 'sanction.' Cp. 2. 777 'non haec sine numine divum Eveniunt.' **caelum**, etc., so in a once popular hymn by Doddridge, 'And tempests mingle seas and skies.'

135. quos ego—, an aposiopesis leaving a threat understood.

136. post, 'another time.' **non simili** = 'far different,' i. e. something more severe than a mere reprimand.

138, 139. saevum, 'stern' (C.). **sorte**, according to the division by lot between Zeus, Poseidon, and Hades, related in *Il.* 15. 187, etc., where Poseidon says of himself *ἤτοι ἐγὼν ἔλαχον πολιὴν ἅλα ναιέμεν αἰεί.*

140. vestras, 'of thee and thy fellows.' Cp. l. 375. Eurus is made to represent the rest. Cp. 9. 525 'Vos, o Calliope, precor aspirate canenti.'

141. clauso, 'when barred,' the sole condition upon which he is to be allowed to rule the winds.

144, 145. Cymothoe (*κῦμα, θοή*), one of the Nereids. **ipse**, Neptune, 'with his own hands.' Cp. l. 42 n.

146. aperit, 'clears' a passage for the ships through the bank of sand (l. 113). **temperat**, 'moderates' or 'lulls.'

148. ac veluti cum, like *ὡς δ' ὅτε* in Homer, introducing a simile. **veluti** is answered by **sic** in l. 154. **saepe** = *ut saepe fit.* The image of a grave man stilling a tumult was doubtless (as C. observes) suggested by scenes of riot in Rome during the late civil wars.

150. faces, 'firebrands.' Cp. Tac. *Ann.* 14. 45 'multitudine saxa ac faces minitante.' Roman citizens were forbidden to wear arms within the city (W.).

151. For **pietate** cp. l. 10 n. **gravem**, 'revered,' lit. a man of weight and influence.

154. cecidit, 'fell,' i. e. was hushed; so we speak of the wind 'falling.' Cp. *G.* 1. 354 'quo signo caderent austri.'

155. genitor, an honorary title of deity applied to Neptune, also in 8. 817.

156. secundo, 'speeding,' lit. 'following the progress of the steeds' (W.). **curru**, the usual dat. of the fourth declension in Virgil. Cp. 'metu' l. 257.

157. quae proxima, sc. sunt, and cp. l. 72.

159–161. secessu longo (also in 3. 229), i. e. 'in deep seclusion,' i. e. retiring far inland. **obiectu laterum**, 'by its jutting sides,' presenting a barrier to the waves. **ab alto** (with **unda**), 'coming in from the sea.' **sinus reductos**, 'the deep (lit. 'retired') hollows' of the coast. [Others, with less probability, explain it of the curves of the retiring wave.] Of the whole description (to l. 169) part is imaginary. The rest is taken chiefly from Homer's account of the harbour of Phorcys, *Od.* 13. 96, etc.

162–164. minantur, 'rise menacing,' as it were, from their height. Cp. 'minae murorum' 4. 88. **scopuli**, 'peaks' at either end of the cliff. Cp. Hom. *Od.* 13. 97 *δύο δὲ προβλῆτες ἐν αὐτῷ Ἀκταὶ ἀπορρῶγες.* **quorum**, etc., 'under whose summits there is a wide expanse of quiet sheltered water.' **tuta**, 'sheltered' from the wind; cp. *Od.* l. c. *αἵ τ' ἀνέμων σκεπόωσι δυσαήων μέγα κῦμα.*

164, 165. scaena, 'background,' as in a theatre. **coruscis**, 'waving,' expressive of the tremulous light through the leaves when stirred by the breeze. **horrenti umbra**, 'the shade of bristling boughs.' Cp. l. 311, also 3. 23 'densis hastilibus horrida myrtus.'

166. fronte adversa, 'the brow (of the cliff) facing the entrance' (C.).

167, 168. Cf. Hom. *Od.* 12. 318 *ἔνθα δ' ἔσαν Νυμφέων καλοὶ χοροὶ ἠδὲ θόωκοι*, also 9. 136 *ἐν δὲ λιμὴν εὔορμος, ἵν' οὐ χρεὼ πείσματός ἐστιν, Οὔτ' εὐνὰς βαλέειν.* **dulces**, 'fresh.' **vivo saxo**, 'in the natural rock.' Cp. 3. 688.

169. unco morsu, 'crooked fang.' But anchors were unknown in Homer's time.

171. amore, 'longing' = *desiderio.*

173. sale tabentes, 'dripping' or 'soaked with brine.' *Tabere* properly denotes the foulness of decomposing matter.

175, 176. suscepit, etc. He first 'caught' the spark in the dry

leaves, and then piled chips all around to feed the flame. **nutrimenta** and **fomite** seem to be different names for the latter. **rapuit** = 'fanned,' from the notion of quick moving, to keep the flame alive.

176. For **Cererem** = 'corn' (also in 712) cp. *Bacchi,* 'wine,' l. 215, *Vulcano,* 'fire,' *G.* 1. 295. **Cerealia arma**, 'implements' used in grinding and baking.

178. **fessi rerum**, either 'weary of fortune,' or 'of their troubles' (πραγμάτων), probably the latter (K.). **receptas**, 'recovered' from the sea.

179. Cp. *G.* 1. 267 'nunc torrete igni fruges, nunc frangite saxo.' The corn was first parched, to make it easier for grinding (W.).

181. **petit**, 'tries for,' i. e. to get a good view. **si**, 'if haply,' as in *E.* 6. 57 'si qua forte ferant,' etc. **quem** = 'anywhere,' adverbial, much like 'quo' in l. 8.

182. **biremes**, as K. observes, is an anachronism, two-oared galleys being unknown in the heroic age.

183. The ships of the several captains could be recognised by the armour hung up at their sterns (W.).

184. **cervos**, possibly a fiction as regards Libya; some translate 'antelopes.'

190, 191. **arboreis**, 'branching.' Cp. 'ramosa cornua' *E.* 7. 30 **vulgus**, 'the meaner sort' (C.). **miscet**, 'routs,' making a 'turba,' out of what was originally an 'agmen' (l. 186).

193. The subj. **fundat**, implies purpose. Aeneas *will* not stop till 'he has laid,' or 'can lay low,' etc. **humo** (the best MSS. reading here) is the local ablative for the usual locative *humi*, 'on the ground.' [But *humi* may after all be right, as in 2. 380, 5. 78, and elsewhere.]

194. **hinc**, 'then,' like ἐντεῦθεν. Cp. 'hic' l. 728.

195. **deinde** with **dividit**. Cp. 3. 609 'quae deinde agitet fortuna fateri,' but the present instance of transposition is far more remarkable. **cadis onerarat**, 'had stowed in casks.' **Acestes** was the king and founder of Segesta, in the north-west corner of Sicily, not far from Drepanum, where Aeneas had landed (3. 707). He makes no mention of Acestes in that part of his narrative, but alludes to him here and in l. 558, as well as in 5. 30, where the return to Sicily is related.

196. **heros**, 'like a prince,' in apposition with Acestes.

198. From Hom. *Od.* 12. 208 ὦ φίλοι, οὐ γάρ πώ τι κακῶν ἀδαήμονές εἰμεν. **ante sumus**, 'we have been before' = 'we are already' (πάλαι ἔσμεν). Cp. the use of *iam, dudum*, etc. with the pres. and imperf. = 'I have already been,' etc., l. 580 n.

199. Cp. Hor. *Od.* 1. 7. 30 'o fortes peioraque passi.'

200, 201. Scyllaeam rabiem = 'the raging Scylla,' in reference to the fierce dogs which girded her waist. Cp. 3. 432 'Scyllam et caeruleis canibus resonantia saxa,' also *E.* 6. 75. Homer does not mention this. **accestis**, syncopated from *accessistis*. Cp. *extinxem* 4. 606, *extinxti* 4. 682, *traxe* 5. 786. For the 'Cyclops' rocky shore' see 3. 569–693, and the original in Hom. *Od.* 9. 116–542.

203, 204. olim, cp. l. 20 n. **discrimina rerum** = 'perilous fortunes.' So in *G.* 4. 441 'miracula rerum' = *res mirabiles*.

206. ostendunt, 'hold out' to us. Cp. l. 2. n., also '*promissa* Lavini moenia' l. 258.

209. premit, etc., 'keeps deep hidden.' Cp. l. 26.

210. praedae dapibusque, a sort of hendiadys (cp. l. 61 n.), 'the game, which is to be their banquet' (C.).

211, 212. tergora, 'hide,' like 'tergo,' l. 368, *tergus* and *tergum* being variant forms. **viscera**, 'flesh,' underneath the skin. **trementia**, 'all quivering,' showing their haste and eagerness.

213. aena, probably to heat water for washing before the meal, as in 6. 218, since the Homeric heroes did not boil their meat. **ministrant**, 'put fire under' the cauldron.

215. implentur, middle, 'regale themselves.' **Bacchi**, 'wine;' cp. 'Cererem' l. 177. The genitive for usual ablative is in imitation of the Greek construction. **ferinae**, sc. *carnis*, 'venison.' So *agnina*, 'lamb,' *vitulina*, 'veal,' *porcina*, 'pork,' etc.

216, 217. From Hom. *Od.* 12. 308 *αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ πόσιος καὶ ἐδητύος ἐξ ἔρον ἕντο, μνησάμενοι δὴ ἔπειτα φίλους ἔκλαιον ἑταίρους.* **mensae remotae**, a phrase borrowed from the Roman custom. Here, as they had no tables (l. 214), it simply means that the remains of the feast were cleared away. **requirunt**, 'vent their regret for,' etc.

218, 219. seu . . . sive for *utrum . . . an* after **dubii**. Cp. 2. 739 'erravitne via *seu* lassa resedit Incertum.' **credant**, 'whether *to* believe.' **extrema pati** = 'that they are lost.' The pres. inf. implies a continuing state, not the actual moment of death. **vocatos** = *si vocentur* (W.).

220. Oronti, gen. The *-i* representing *-ου* in the Greek first or A declension, by confusion with the *-ου* of the second or O declension. The process in *Achilli* (*-ei*), etc. from -eus (*-ευς*) is different. Cp. l. 30 n.

221. secum, 'in spirit,' with **gemit**.

223. finis, i. e. of their discussion (l. 217).

224. velivolum, 'with its fluttering sails' (C.). Lucr. 5. 1442 has 'iam mare velivolis florebat puppibus.' **iacentes**, 'outstretched' beneath him.

225. sic (like οὕτως) completes the picture, bringing the scene vividly before one's eyes. **vertice**, from Homer's κορυφή, originally said of Mt. Olympus, but here with a vague notion of 'height.'

227. tales curas, in reference to the misfortunes of the Trojans, which he was contemplating.

228. tristior, 'sadder than her wont,' the goddess being habitually cheerful, φιλομμειδής (C.). **suffusa**, the middle or quasi-passive voice = 'having her eyes suffused,' a construction borrowed from the Greek. It is very common with the accus. of the 'part affected' (cp. ll. 320, 481); more rarely the accus. represents an instrumental ablative, as 'per pedes traiectus lora' 2. 273, 'inscripti nomina regum' *E.* 3. 106.

233. ob Italiam, i. e. to prevent their reaching Italy.

234. volventibus, intrans. as in *G.* 1. 163 'volventia plaustra.' **volventibus annis** is Homer's περιπλομένων ἐνιαυτῶν. For **olim** see l. 20 n.

234, 235. hinc, 'from this (the Trojan) stock.' The next **hinc** is explained by **sanguine Teucri**. Cp. *E.* 1. 54 'hinc . . . vicino ab limite.' **revocato**, 'revived' from the ashes of Troy.

236. omni dicione, 'with absolute sway' (C.).

237. Some take **pollicitus** as an *anacoluthon* for 'pollicitum,' expressing strong emotion (W.), but it is more likely the ind. with *es* understood. The omission of *est* is more common than that of *es*, *estis*, *sumus*. Cp. 2. 25 'nos abiisse rati,' 10. 827 'arma quibus laetatus habe tua.' **quae sententia**, etc., 'what new purpose hath changed thy mind?'

238, 239. hoc, etc., 'with this (promise) I would console myself for,' etc. **rependens**, 'balancing (ἀντισηκοῦσα) contrary (i. e. better) destinies against the present evil ones.'

242–244. Antenor is said by Livy 1. 1 to have led a colony of Trojans and Heneti, exiles from Paphlagonia, to the head of the Adriatic, where they settled under the name of Veneti, and called the place Troia. Sailing along the coast of the Illyrian Liburni they would pass the Timavus, which empties itself into the Sinus Tergestinus. **tutus** in contrast with the hardships suffered by Aeneas and his men. **intima**; cp. Livy, l. c. 'venisse in intimum Adriatici maris sinum.' **superare**, prob. = 'pass' with difficulty, as in *E.* 8. 6 'seu magni superas iam saxa Timavi.' [Some refer it to an expedition up the country to the source (*fontem*) of the river, but the place where Antenor landed is some way further westward.]

245, 246. ora, not the 'mouths' of the river, but holes in the limestone rock, through which the sea, rushing up underground

sometimes bursts forth (*proruptum*) and deluges the surrounding country (C.). **cum murmure**, etc. cp. l. 55.

247. Patavi, Padua. Livy does not mention this (see above), which is remarkable, as Patavium was his birthplace. But the legend was variously told.

248, 249. arma fixit, 'hung up his arms,' as a sign of peace. Cp. Eur. *Hec.* 920 ξυστὸν δ' ἐπὶ πασσάλῳ, 'the spear is on its peg.' **compostus**, 'settled' in his government.

250, 251. nos, 'identifying herself with Aeneas.' **annuis** = 'hast promised,' by the assenting nod. The allusion is to the promised deification of Aeneas after death (l. 259). For **arcem** = 'sovereignty,' cp. l. 56 n. **unius ob iram**, see l. 4.

253. in sceptra reponis, 'restore us to our promised throne' in Italy instead of Troy.

254. For the form **olli** see note on 'olim' l. 20. **hominum sator**, etc., πατὴρ ἀνδρῶν τε θεῶν τε.

256. oscula libavit, 'touched with a kiss the lips,' etc. *Osculum* is a diminutive of *os*; *libare* is used in *G.* 4. 54 of bees sipping water from a stream. Cp. 5. 52 'libavit dapes,' i. e. 'tasted the food.'

257, 258. metu, dative, like 'curru' l. 156. For **Cythĕrea** (from *Cythēra*) and **Lăvini** see note on l. 2.

261. tibi, the *dat. ethicus* = 'this hero of thine' or 'thou shalt see him,' etc. (C.). **quando** = *quoniam*; also in prose writers, especially Livy.

262. volvens, etc., 'unrolling' as it were the distant pages of the book of Fate, and disclosing their secrets.

264. ponet makes a kind of zeugma (l. 355) with **mores** and **moenia**, 'establish laws and build cities.' *Leges ponere* = νόμους θεῖναι and νομοθετεῖν. Aeneas is to civilise after conquest the semi-barbarous tribes of Italy.

266. terna = *tria*, as in *E.* 8. 78 'ternos colores' and elsewhere. But distributives are regularly put for cardinal numbers with a substantive used only in the plural, as **hiberna**, sc. *castra* (K.). **Rutulis**, dative, 'over the Rutuli.' The war with Turnus, king of the Rutuli, forms the subject of the later books of the Aeneid, and his death by the sword of Aeneas concludes the poem.

267. Iulo, dative by attraction to **cui**. Cp. 'cui nomen asilo' *G.* 3. 347. The identification of Ascanius, as Iulus, with the Dardan Ilus and the descent from him of the Gens Iulia (l. 288) was a favourite Roman fiction, supported of course by the Julian family and its adherents. Julius Caesar is said to have originated this claim. **regno**, 'in its royal power.' Cp. 2. 88 'dum stabat regno incolumis,' and for **dum** with perfect 3. 16 'dum fortuna fuit.'

269, 270. volvendis mensibus, 'as the months roll on,' possibly a remnant of the older usage of the part. in *-dus* as a present participle, though here (as C. observes) the notion of destiny may justify its ordinary gerundive force. Cp. 'volvenda dies' 9. 7. **orbes**, 'annual rounds' = 'years.' **imperio**, abl. 'in his sovereignty.'

272. iam, etc., 'from this time there shall be a line of kings.'

273. Hectorea, = *Troiana*; so 'Hectorei socii' 5. 190. **regina sacerdos**, i.e. Rhea Silvia, daughter of Amulius, hence called **Ilia** from her Trojan descent. For the well-known story see Livy 1. 4.

275, 276, tegmine, etc., 'a mantle' of wolf-skin, in memory of his 'wolf-nurse.' **laetus** = 'proudly wearing.' **excipiet**, 'shall take up,' as successor from the Alban line.

278. metas rerum, 'limit of empire' in space or time. **tempora** = 'date.'

280. fatigat, 'keeps astir' (C.) by perpetual agitation. **metu** is best referred to the elements (**mare**, etc.) = 'with terror,' but it may mean 'in her fear,' lest the Trojans should prevail.

281. in melius referet, 'change for the better;' also in 11. 426.

282. gentem togatam, 'the nation of the gown' (Dryden), the *toga* being the distinctive dress of a Roman.

284, 285. Assaracus was the grandsire of Anchises; **Phthia**, in Thessaly, the birthplace of Achilles; **Mycenae** and **Argos**, the cities of Agamemnon and Diomedes. The conquest of Greece by the Romans under L. Mummius and the establishment of the Roman province of Achaia took place in 146 B. C.

286, 287. Caesar, i. e. Augustus, who came into the Gens Iulia by adoption. Cp. 6. 793 'Augustus Caesar, divi genus.' **terminet** (subj.), 'destined to bound.'

288. a magno, etc. See note on l. 267.

289. spoliis Orientis. Cp. 8. 681 'victor ab Aurorae populis,' *G.* 2. 171 'extremis Asiae iam victor in oris.' After the battle of Actium, B. C. 31, Augustus reduced Egypt to a province and made a triumphal progress in Syria and Asia Minor. His return to Rome in 29 was celebrated by a grand triumph, and divine honours were decreed to him two years later.

290. secura, 'safe' from Juno's enmity (l. 281). **vocabitur votis**, i. e. as a god. Cp. *E.* 5. 80 'damnabis tu quoque votis.' **hic quoque**, i. e. like Aeneas (l. 259).

291. The allusion is to the expected reign of peace and restoration of the 'golden age,' described in the Fourth Eclogue.

292. The epithet **cana** refers to the primitive worship of Fides,

said to have been established by Numa. Vesta represented the hearth (ἑστία) and home of the Roman people, and was closely associated with the Penates (K.). The restoration of this old national religion was among the principal acts of Augustus. **Remo cum fratre.** This union of the two brothers in the government is at variance with the common story One version however ascribes the murder of Remus to another man, whom Ovid calls Celer (*Fasti* 4. 835). **Quirinus** was the deified name of Romulus, said to mean 'spearman,' i. e. 'warrior,' in the Sabine language.

293. ferro with **dirae**, 'grim with closely-welded plates of iron' (C.); **ferro** and **compagibus** forming a hendiadys = *ferratis*. Cp. ll. 61, 210 n.

294. belli portae, the gates of the temple of Janus, which were closed in 29 B.C. after the completion of the war (see l. 289 n). **Furor impius** refers to the wickedness and madness of the civil wars; hence Furor is represented as a prisoner within the temple.

295. vinctus, sc. *manus*. Cp. 2. 57 'manus post terga revinctum.'

297. Maia genitum. Cp. 8. 138 'Mercurius. . . . quem candida Maia Cyllenae gelido conceptum vertice fudit.'

298–300. pateant, the regular pres. after **demittit**, expresses Jove's commands to the Carthaginians by Mercury; **arceret** his ulterior motive in issuing them. **novae** with **Carthaginis** (l. 366). **hospitio** = 'to welcome,' dat. of design. **fati nescia**, because Dido (like Juno l. 39 n.) might delay the progress of destiny, though she could not prevent its fulfilment. She was forced to guard the coast against all comers, in the probable event of an invasion by Pygmalion; hence the Trojans stood in danger of being treated as enemies: cp. l. 563.

301. remigio alarum (also in 6. 19), 'the oarage of his wings.' Cp. Eur. *Iph. T.* 289 πτεροῖς ἐρέσσει. **adstitit**, 'alighted' (C.).

303. deo, i. e. Mercury; or (like θεοῦ θέλοντος) of the 'divine will' generally.

304. animum mentemque, 'heart and mind,' like Homer's κατὰ φρένα καὶ κατὰ θυμόν. *Animus* (θυμός) strictly denotes the emotional, *mens* (φρήν) the perceptive faculties.

305. volvens must here = **cum volvisset**. The pres. part. involves the idea of duration with **per noctem**; it may also have been suggested by ὁρμαίνοντα in the parallel passage of Homer *Il.* 10. 4.

306–309. The dependent subjunctives **accesserit**, **teneant** may follow either **explorare** or **quaerere**. In the former case **quaerere** is a repetition for the sake of clearness. **exacta**, 'the result.' For the

lengthening of **tenēt** before **homines** cp. l. 651, *E.* 7. 23 'facīt, aut' and other instances. This is done only in the *arsis* accented syllable and generally in the third foot of the verse.

310. convexo nemorum = *convexis nemoribus*, 'overarching woods.' Cp. 'strata viarum' l. 422. 'Caeli convexa' occurs in 4. 451. It is what, looking up from underneath, we should call 'concave,' but the Romans made no such distinction (K.).

311. horrentibus; cp. l. 165 n. **clausam** is proleptic, expressing the effect of **occulit**. Cp. 'scuta latentia condunt' 3. 237.

312. Achate, abl. of person without *ab*, as in Hor. *Od.* 1. 6. 1 'scriberis Vario' and elsewhere. **comitatus** is a deponent part. with a passive sense. So *emensus*, *oblitus*, etc. in Virgil. Cp. 'Phrygiis comitata ministris' 2. 580.

313. bina, a real instance of a distributive for a cardinal numeral. Cp. 'denis' l. 381, and see note on l. 266. **crispans**, 'swaying' to and fro as he walked along.

316, 317. Threïssa, a Greek form, Θρῄϊσσα (Attic Θρᾷσσα) the fem. of Θρῇϊξ (Θρᾷξ). **fatigat**, 'tires' by outrunning. **praevertitur**, 'outstrips,' used reflexively, hence followed by accus. [For **Hebrum** some read **Eurum**, but the *Thracian* river suits the Thracian maiden, Harpalyce.]

318. habilem, 'shapely' and light to carry. Cp. 'ensem . . . habilem' 9. 305.

319. diffundere, a Greek use of the infin. δῶκε φέρεσθαι = *ad diffundendum*. Cp. l. 527, also Hor. *Od.* 1. 26. 2 'tradam . . . portare ventis.'

320. nodo, the 'knot' or 'bunch' into which the 'folds' (**sinus**) of the flowing robe were gathered at the waist, and fastened with a brooch (*fibula*). For the accus. **sinus** see 'oculos suffusa' l. 228.

322. vidistis si, etc., not 'whether you have seen' (= *num videritis*), but 'if you have seen anyone, etc., point her out to me.'

323. succinctam, i. e. having a quiver, etc., fastened by a belt, or (as W. takes it) simply = *instructam*, 'equipped.'

324. clamore, 'the cry of hounds' as in *G.* 3. 413 'ingentem clamore premes ad retia cervum.'

327, 328. Cp. Dem. *de Corona*, ch. 9 εἶτ' ὦ . . . τί ἂν εἰπών σέ τις ὀρθῶς προσείποι; **hominem**, an adverbial accus. 'in human tones.' So Persius 3. 21 says of a cracked jar 'sonat vitium' = *vitiose*.

330. felix, 'gracious' or 'kind.' Cp. *E.* 5. 65 'sis bonus o felixque tuis.'

331. tandem, $\delta\acute{\eta}$, as in l. 369, emphasises the question, 'pray, tell us,' etc.

332. For the final **que** elided before **erramus** in next line cp. l. 448, 2. 745, 5. 422, and several other examples. In 7. 160 we have 'tecta Latinor um ,' and in *G.* 1. 195 'decoquit umor em .' More striking instances are 'arbutus horrid a ' *G.* 2. 69 and 'vivaque sulfur a ' *G.* 3. 449, which some editors have altered.

337. cothurno, the hunter's 'buskin,' laced high up the leg. Cp. *E.* 7. 32 'suras evincta cothurno.'

338. Punica, 'Phoenician,' a variant form from *Poeni*. Cp. *punire* and *poena*, *munire* and *moenia*, etc.

Agenor was a mythical king of Tyre, an ancestor, or, according to one legend, the father of Dido.

339. fines, 'confines' or 'district,' put for the inhabitants; hence **genus** is in apposition. Cp. 4. 40 'Gaetulae urbes, genus insuperabile bello.'

340. imperium, cognate accus. with **regit** = 'holds sway.'

341, 342. longa est, etc., 'it is a long and intricate tale of wrong' (C.). **ambages** in 6. 29 is used of the mazy windings of a labyrinth. **fastigia,** 'the main points' of the story.

343. For the quantity of Sȳchaeus and Sȳchaeum (348) see note on Lāvina l. 2. **ditissimus agri**; cp. l. 14 n.

345. intactam, 'a maiden.' Cp. 'intactae Palladis' Hor. *Od.* 1. 7. 5.

346. ominibus = marriage rites, in reference to the Roman custom of taking the auguries on these occasions.

347, 348. ante alios omnes, a pleonasm with the comparative **immanior,** instead of *omnibus aliis*. So with a superlative 'ante alios pulcherrimus omnes' 7. 55. In next line **medius** is a repetition of **inter,** 'betwixt whom mad wrath intervened.'

349. impius goes closely with **ante aras,** 'godless before the very altars he surprises and lays low,' etc.

350. securus, etc., 'regardless of his sister's love' for Sychaeus.

352. multa malus simulans, 'with many a tale wickedly feigned.'

353. inhumati, 'unburied' and therefore, according to popular belief, doomed to restless wanderings. Cp. 3. 68, 6. 325–328.

354. modis miris, from Lucretius 1. 123 'simulacra modis pallentia miris' (copied also in *G.* 1. 477), 'in wondrous wise.'

355, 356. crudeles, as the witness of the crime, and hence regarded as participating in it. **nudavit** forms a zeugma with **aras** and **pectora**; 'he bared his breast and revealed the ruthless altar.' **domus scelus,** 'domestic crime' (C.), as Pygmalion was near of kin.

357. celerare, the infin. for the regular *ut* with subj. after **suadet**. Virgil is fond of this construction; cp. l. 11, 3. 134 'hortor amare,' 3. 465 'imperat ferri,' *E.* 2. 43 'abducere orat,' etc. Instances occur also in prose, especially with *hortor*, *moneo*, and similar verbs.

358, 359. tellure, 'from the earth' where it lay buried. **ignotum**, i. e. a secret hoard.

360–62. his, sc. *dictis*, 'revelations;' **crudele**, 'deadly;' **acer**, 'lively.' **paratae**, sc. *sunt*; cp. ll. 157, 237.

364. opes, the treasure, which Pygmalion had for a time made his own.

365. cernis, said by anticipation, as they had not yet ascended the hill (l. 419). [Another reading is **cernes**, which is accurate as to facts, but cannot go with **nunc** in the sense of *mox*; 'you will *soon* see.' Whenever *nunc* is put with a future tense, it involves the idea of continuance = 'from this time forward,' as in *E.* 5. 49 'tu nunc eris alter ab illo.']

367, 368. Byrsam, really a corruption of Bosra, but as βύρσα means a hide, the story arose of the bull's hide cut into strips to enclose a site for the city. For **tergo** = 'hide' cp. 'tergora' l. 211.

369, 370. qui tandem, 'who on earth,' or 'pray who;' cp. l. 331 note. **talibus**, probably with **ille**, sc. *respondit*. Cp. l. 559.

372. dea, perhaps = 'maid divine,' as if he were half in doubt, notwithstanding her disclaimer in l. 335. But see note on **vestras** l. 375.

374. componat, 'lay to rest,' as it were after its toils. [Another reading is **componet**, but the subjunctive is better, the condition in **si pergam** etc. being merely hypothetical.] **Olympo**, i.e. the western gate of heaven, through which the day is supposed to pass out when its course is run (W.).

375, 376. Troia, 'from Troy,' with **vectos**. **vestras**, meaning herself and the other Tyrians. Cp. l. 140 n. **diversa**, i. e. in divers parts of the world. Cp. 'diversa exsilia' 3. 4, also 'maria omnia circum' l. 32.

377. forte sua, 'its caprice' or 'wild will' (C.).

378. For the epithet **pius**, regularly applied to Aeneas, see on l. 10. The form of the sentence is from Hom. *Od.* 9. 19 *εἴμ' Ὀδυσεὺς Λαερτιάδης . . . καί μευ κλέος οὐρανὸν ἵκει.* For **raptos Penates** cp. l. 68 n.

380. patriam et genus = 'the land of my ancestors,' in reference to Dardanus the son of Jove, who is said to have passed from Italy into the Troad. See 3. 163–168, 7. 240.

381. For **denis** = *decem* see on ll. 266, 313. The phrase con-

scendi aequor combines the common notion of embarking *conscendere naves* with that of climbing the sea waves . C. translates 'I climbed the Phrygian main.'

382. data fata the oracles given him by the gods. Cp. 4. 346 'Italiam Lyciae iussere capessere sortes.'

385. querentem, with **passa,** = *queri,* but implying the continuance of his plaint till interrupted by Venus.

387. Cp. Hom. *Od.* 3. 27 οὐ γὰρ ὀΐω, Οὔ σε θεῶν ἀέκητι γενέσθαι τε τραφέμεν τε.

388. qui = *quippe qui,* 'seeing thou art come.' Cp. 2. 345 'infelix, qui non sponsae praecepta furentis Audierit.'

389. For **modo** in urgent commands cp. l. 401, *E.* 8. 79 'necte modo,' also 'i modo' in Plautus. So *nur* in German.

392. ni frustra etc., 'unless my parents have deceived me and their teaching of augury be vain.' **vani,** lit. 'empty pretenders,' from the same root as *vac-uus, vac-are.*

393–395. The twelve swans represent the missing ships: as the storm had dispersed these, so the birds were scattered by an eagle in the air (**aperto caelo**). For **senos** = *sex* cp. ll. 266, 313, 381. **laetantes agmine,** 'in jubilant array;' cp. l. 186. **aetheria plaga,** i.e. the upper region of air. **lapsa,** 'swooping down.'

396. The foremost birds have already alighted; the others are looking down upon the ground occupied by their companions. [Others understand **capere, captas** of 'marking out' a spot for settling, as in the phrase *capere locum* (*castris,* etc.), because in ll. 397, 398, *all* the birds seem to be regarded as still on the wing. But these minute details of time need not be pressed, and l. 400 clearly corresponds with l. 396, indicating that some have already reached, while the others are just reaching their destination.]

397. reduces, 'rallied' after their dispersion.

398. coetu, etc., 'make circuit of the sky' i. e. wheel round and round in the air.

401. perge modo, cp. l. 389 n.

402. avertens, intransitive, like 'volventibus' l. 234, where see note. **refulsit,** 'flashed radiant;' cp. l. 588.

403. vertice, 'from her head.' **odorem,** 'fragrance:' this was a special sign of deity. C. quotes Ov. *Fast.* 5. 375, also θεῖον ὀδμῆς πνεῦμα Eur. *Hipp.* 1391. So Milton, *P. L.* 5. 286 says that Raphael descending 'shook his plumes that heavenly fragrance filled the circuit wide.'

404. defluxit, etc. Cp. l. 320. The flowing robe was the distinctive dress of a goddess.

405. For **incessu** cp. l. 46 n., and for the hiatus after **dea** *E.* 2.

53 'prunā: honos,' etc. where, as here, there is a pause in the sense. These are the only two instances in which Virgil has kept a *short* vowel unelided.

407. totiens. Virgil records only one appearance, 2. 590, and then Venus came without disguise. Aeneas therefore exaggerates in the bitterness of his disappointment. **tu quoque**, i. e. 'you like the rest,' in reference to his persistent ill-fortune.

409. veras, i. e. without restraint, as a son should talk with his mother.

411. aere, 'mist.' Cp. Hom. *Od.* 7. 14 ἀμφὶ δ' Ἀθήνη πολλὴν ἠέρα χεῦε . . . μή τις, etc.

414. moliri, in its secondary sense of 'contrive;' cp. 'fugam moliri' 2. 109. The verb implies labour and difficulty; here the idea is that of a heavy obstacle (*moles*) placed in their path.

415. sublimis, 'high in air,' 'aloft,' as in l. 259. At **Paphos**, in Cyprus, was a celebrated temple of Venus, hence she is often called *Paphia*. The whole island was sacred to her. See on 'Idalium' l. 681.

416. laeta may be contrasted with 'tristior' l. 288, since Venus had now gained her point. But it also adds force to **suas** = 'her loved abode.'

417. centum arae, an exaggeration, as Homer *Od.* 8. 363 mentions only one τέμενος βωμός τε θυήεις (whence **ture calent**, etc.). There is a similar exaggeration in 4. 199, where Juppiter Ammon is said to have a hundred temples and altars.

418. corripuere viam, 'pushed on their way.' So *raptim*, 'with speed.'

419. plurimus, adverbial, 'hangs massive over.' Cp. *E.* 7. 60 'Iuppiter . . . descendet plurimus imbri,' i. e. 'will descend in copious rain.'

421. magalia, 'huts,' a Carthaginian word (also in 4. 259), probably the same as 'mapalia' *G.* 3. 340.

422. strepitum, 'din of the busy crowd.' **strata viarum** = *stratas vias*, cp. l. 310 n. The phrase is from Lucretius 4. 415. So 'angusta viarum' 2. 332, 'opaca locorum' 2. 725, etc.

423, 424. ducere muros, 'build the line of walls.' **moliri**, 'upraise;' see on l. 414.

subvolvere, 'roll up' from the level ground.

425. optare, 'choose.' Cp. 3. 109 'optavitque locum regno.' **sulco**, probably the 'trench' in which the foundations were to be laid.

426. This line interrupts the description, and is rather inconsistent with l. 507, where Dido herself is said to administer justice.

But there is no sign of interpolation, and Virgil doubtless (as the epithet **sanctum** shows) borrowed this part of his description from the institutions of the Roman republic. **iura . . . legunt**, a zeugma (cp. l. 355), the proper word with *iura* or *leges* being *constituunt*.

429. theatri, etc. This description again is transferred to ancient Carthage from Rome, as it was in Virgil's own time. For similar anachronisms see ll. 182, 469, 505.

430. qualis, etc., i.e. 'like bees that labour busily,' etc. **exercet**, 'keeps employed;' cp. l. 499. The rest is but slightly varied from the description of actual bees in *G.* 4. 162, etc. It is partly imitated by Milton in *P. L.* 1. 769, etc., 'as bees in springtime, when the sun with Taurus rides, pour forth their populous youths.'

432. līquentia from the deponent *līqui*, but 'lĭquentia' 5. 238 is from *lĭquēre*. The old doubtful quantity of the *i* is shown in Lucr 4. 1259 'crassaque conveniunt lĭquidis et līquida crassis.'

433. stipant, 'mass together.' Cp. *στείβειν*, 'to tread,' *στίβος*, 'path,' *στῖφος*, 'crowd.'

434, 435. agmine facto, cp. l. 82 n. For the order of words **ignavum fucos pecus** cp. *E.* 3. 3 'infelix . . . oves pecus.'

438. Aeneas has now descended the hill and is about to enter the city (W.).

440. miscet is possibly intransitive, but *se* may be supplied from the preceding line. Cp. l. 587. **ulli**, a tolerably common poetic use of the dat. of the agent after passive verbs when not in the gerundive. Cp. ll. 326, 494, 7. 507 'cuique repertum,' Ov. *Trist.* 5. 10. 37 'non intellegor ulli,' Juv. 6. 559 'formidatus Othoni,' etc.

441. umbra is the best attested reading, but some MSS. have **umbrae**, which is more euphonious after **media**. So we may say either 'luxuriant *in*' or '*of* shade.'

442, 443. primum (adv.), may mean either on their arrival, or when the excavations began (W.). **signum** = 'omen.'

444, 445. acris equi, i. e. a war horse. With **fore** supply a verb from **monstrarat**, 'for by this she portended,' etc. **facilem victu**, abl. of respect = 'wealthy.' *Facilis victus*, 'easy,' or 'luxurious living,' is the usual form of expression.

446, 447. Sidōnia, but 'Sidŏniam' in l. 678: see on ll. 2, 257, 343, also 533. **numine**, 'presence,' from the idea of the gods *dwelling* in their shrines. Cp. l. 16.

448, 449. nexae aere, 'clamped' or 'overlaid with bronze' = *aeratae*, the **trabes** being probably 'door-posts.' [With the other reading *nixae*, **trabes** is the 'architrave' which rests on 'pillars.'] The *χάλκεος οὐδός* is a feature in Homeric palaces, but whether Virgil

means that the steps also are of bronze is doubtful. For the **que** elided before **aere** in the next line (hypermeter) cp. l. 332 n.

452. afflictis, etc., i.e. to trust to fortune, though adverse hitherto.

453. C. supposes Aeneas to be 'looking up' (*sub*) at the sculptures on the outside walls. But **sub templo** would naturally mean under the roof or dome of the temple (l. 505), and there is nothing to show that Aeneas had not already entered it.

454. quae, etc. after **miratur**, i.e. marvels to think how prosperous the city must be, when everything is so magnificent.

455. manus inter se, 'rival handiwork' of the sculptors and painters.

458. ambobus, i.e. to Priam and the Atridae, 'both parties' in the war; in reference to the quarrel of Achilles with Agamemnon, and indirectly with his brother Menelaus.

461, 462. sunt hic, etc. 'here too worth finds its due reward' (C.). **rerum**, objective gen. = 'for our misfortunes.' Cp. 'lacrimas Creusae' 2. 784. Imitated by Wordsworth in *Laodamia*, 'yet tears to human suffering are due.' For **laudi** = 'worth' (meriting praise) cp. 5. 355 'merui qui laude coronam;' oftenest in pl. as in 9. 252, and many other passages.

464. inani, not only as void of comfort to the beholder, but in contrast to the realities which are lost and gone.

466. uti, 'how,' introducing a fact by a dependent clause. Cp. l. 677, *E.* 6. 31 'namque canebat uti . . . fuissent.'

468. cristatus, emphatic, 'with his awful crest.' Cp. Hom. *Il.* 22. 314 (where Achilles rushes upon Hector) κόρυθι δ' ἐπένευε φαεινῇ Τετραφάλῳ, καλαὶ δὲ περισσείοντο ἔθειραι).

469–471. Homer, *Il.* 10. 469, etc. relates the raid of Diomedes and Odysseus upon the encampment of Rhesus, a Thracian prince, who had come to help the Trojans. They slay him and twelve of his men, and drive away his snow-white steeds. **niveis velis** is another anachronism (l. 426 n.); the Homeric heroes had only thatched huts of wood (κλίσιαι). **primo somno**, not (as some take it) on the first night of their arrival, but 'in their first sleep,' which is soundest. [W. in support of the former view quotes Homer's μάλα γὰρ νὺξ ἄνεται, 'the night is far spent,' but Virgil does not follow the original story in all its details.] **prodita**, either 'surprised *in*' or 'betrayed *by* slumber,' this being the cause of their destruction.

473. gustassent and **bibissent** are subjunctives, denoting the purpose (cp. l. 5 n.) of Diomedes, 'ere they should have time to taste,' etc. (C.). There was a prophecy (not mentioned by Homer) that the Greeks should fail in their expedition if the horses of

Rhesus tasted the grass of Troy or the water of the Xanthus (Scamander).

474. The death of **Troilus** is alluded to by Priam (*Il.* 24. 257) as having occurred some time before. He does not say who slew him, but in *Il.* 24. 479 Achilles is said to have killed 'many sons' of Priam.

475. puer. So Horace, *Od.* 2. 9. 15, calls him 'impubem.' **Achilli** is here the regular Latin dative; but see note on l. 30. Troilus has fallen backwards from the car on to the ground, 'still clutching the reins.'

478. versa, 'reversed,' with its point turned backward, so as to draw lines in the dust as the car is dragged along. For **pulvīs** before a vowel in the caesura cp. l. 308 n., also 10. 487 'sanguīs animusque.' But *sanguīs* was originally long, as in Lucretius; Ennius has 'pul vīs ad caelum,' in the *arsis*, as here.

479. This scene represents the supplication of the Trojan women at the temple of Pallas Athene, by Hector's advice, to restore the fortunes of war, described in Hom. *Il.* 6. 297-311. **non aequae,** 'unpropitious;' cp. 'aequus Iuppiter' 6. 129.

480, 481. peplum, the sacred robe of Pallas; *πέπλον δ' ὅς τίς τοι χαριέστατος ἠδὲ μέγιστος . . . τὸν θὲς Ἀθηναίης ἐπὶ γούνασιν ἠυκόμοιο* Hom. *l. c.* 271. **suppliciter,** 'in suppliant guise,' not to be taken with **tristes**, but as a separate item in the description (C.). **tunsae** = *tundentes*, to supply the absence of a pres. passive participle in Latin. For the accus. **pectora** cp. l. 228 n.

482. aversa corresponds to Homer's *ἀνένευε l. c.* 311.

483, 484. According to Homer *Il.* 22. 465 Hector's body is driven off to the ships (not round the walls of Troy); afterwards (24. 16) it is dragged thrice every morning round the tomb of Patroclus. The picture represents the moment of its ransom by Priam (*Il.* 24. 480, etc.); the mangled state of the corpse would show its previous treatment by Achilles (**raptaverat**). But Homer (*ib.* 18) says that Apollo intervened to preserve the body from disfigurement.

486. currus, standing between **spolia** and **corpus**, must surely be Hector's chariot. This would go with the rest of the spoil to the victor. The car of Achilles would not be represented in this scene (see above), and Homer (*Il.* 24. 472) expressly says that Priam 'found Achilles indoors' (*ἐν δέ μιν αὐτὸν εὗρε*), when he went to ask for the body of Hector.

488. permixtum, i. e. in conflict. Cp. *προμάχοισιν ἐμίχθη*, said of Diomede, *Il.* 5. 134.

489. Memnon was an Aethiopian, the fabled son of Tithonus

and Aurora. Ἠοῦς ἀγλαὸς υἱός Hom. *Od.* 4. 187. He is not mentioned in the Iliad, but Virgil probably got his account from the *Aethiopis*, a continuation of the Iliad by Arctinus, one of the poets of the so-called Epic cycle. The arms of Memnon are said to have been forged by Vulcan, 8. 384. Cp. also l. 751 of this Book.

490. The Amazons are also mentioned in the *Aethiopis* as allies of Priam. Their queen, Penthesilea, is said, like Memnon, to have been slain by Achilles. **lunatis**, 'moony,' i. e. crescent-shaped, or rather perhaps round shields with a piece cut out so as to fit the arm.

492. **subnectens**, etc., i. e. having her belt fashioned (slantwise) under one breast protruding. The Amazons' right breast was bared in battle.

493. **virgo**, etc., 'though a maiden, she dares to combat with men,' Homer *Il.* 3. 188 calls the Amazons ἀντιάνειραι.

494. **Aeneae**, dat. of the agent after **videntur** (cp. l. 440 n.); 'are seen by Aeneas' or 'meet Aeneas' wondering eyes' (C.).

497. For **incessit**, of queenly movement, cp. ll. 46, 405.

498. **Eurotas** was the river of Sparta, **Cynthus**, a mountain in Delos, whence the epithets *Cynthius*, *Cynthia* were applied to Apollo and Diana.

499. **exercet choros**, 'is footing the dance.' Cp. 'exercent palaestras' 3. 281. The *i* in *Diana* is short elsewhere in Virgil. Cp. ll. 2, 533 n.

501. Cp. Hom *Od.* 6. 107 πασάων δ' ὑπὲρ ἥ γε κάρη ἔχει ἠδὲ μέτωπα, in the description of Nausicaa dancing amid her maidens, whence this passage is borrowed. The only real point of comparison here is the stateliness of Dido as she moves among her attendant train; the details are irrelevant and barely appropriate.

502. An amplification of Homer's γέγηθε δέ τε φρένα Λητώ.

504. **operi regnisque**, like 'praedae dapibusque' l. 210 = 'the work which should establish her kingdom hereafter.'

505. **foribus**, etc., i. e. at the entrance of the shrine, which stood under the 'vaulted roof' of the temple. Here, as before (427, 469), later inventions are ascribed to the heroic age; the art of building domes (*concameratio*), and the custom of holding meetings of the senate in temples, with the *tribunalia* placed at the entrance (W.). Dido's throne would be set at the top of a flight of steps ascending to the chapel or shrine.

506. **armis** = *armatis*, but is more picturesque. Cp. 'feta armis' of the wooden horse at Troy, 2. 238. So ὅπλα = ὁπλῖται often in Xenophon.

subnixa, 'supported by,' i. e. 'seated on a throne,' placed beneath her (*sub*).

507. iura legesque together comprise the whole body of law. *Leges* are the separate enactments.

508. sorte trahebat, 'assigned' or 'draughted to each his proper task by lot.'

512. penitus, 'far away,' as in l. 536. C. cites 6. 59 'penitusque repostas Massylum gentes.' [*Penitus* is derived from *penus* (l. 704), the innermost chamber or storeroom, whence also come *Penates, penetrare*, etc.]

514. avidi, adverbial, with **ardebant.**

515. res incognita, i. e. the mystery of their comrades' sudden appearance in the throng.

516. dissimulant, intransitive, 'they dissemble,' i. e. repress their feelings, not (as W. takes it) conceal the fact of their presence; since they could not help remaining invisible (l. 580). **speculantur**, 'keep on the watch' to learn what fortune, etc. Cp. l. 181 n.

517. linquant, not exactly for *liquerint*, but 'are leaving' all this while.

518. cunctis = *omnibus*, as in 3. 97, 5. 380 and elsewhere. The neut. pl. *cuncta* is often so used. [Others read **cuncti**, with **veniant**, 'in a body,' the strict sense of the word (from *coniuncti*), but there would be little, if any, point in this.]

519. veniam, 'favour,' as in 4. 435 'extremam hanc oro veniam.' **clamore**, 'cries' for protection (ll. 525, 540).

520. For the omission of *sunt* with **introgressi** see note on l. 237.

521. maximus, 'eldest,' sc. *natu*. Cp. 'tu maior' *E*. 5. 4.

523. gentes, the surrounding Libyan tribes (l. 339), such as the Numidae, called 'infreni' 4. 41, Gaetulians, and others. Hence Dido herself speaks of 'immanibus oris' l. 616, which she would hardly do in reference to her own people.

524. maria, the accus. of extension, 'over all seas' (l. 32), or a variety of the cognate accus., like 'currimus aequor' 3. 191, 'freta . . . ferimur' 5. 627.

526. propius aspice, 'take a nearer view,' implying attention and interest. C. compares the scriptural phrase 'incline thine ear.'

527. populare, infin. for usual supine or the gerundive with *ad*, a Greek construction, but common (especially in Plautus and Terence) after verbs of motion. Cp. Hor. *Od*. 1. 2. 8 'pecus egit altos visere montes.' Forbiger quotes a prose instance from Livy, 'legati veniunt speculari.'

529. animo = 'in our nature;' **victis**, etc. implies that even if they were so disposed they could do no harm in their vanquished condition.

530–533. These lines are repeated in 3. 163–166. **Hesperiam**, the land of the West with respect to Greece. **ubere glaebae**, οὖθαρ ἀρούρης Hom. *Il.* 6. 141. The **Oenotri** originally inhabited the extreme south of the peninsula, to which part the name Italia was of old confined. As a Greek name it should mean the land of wine (οἶνος) or the vine. **Italia** is said to be from *vitulus* (ϝίταλος), Oscan *vitlu*, meaning the land of cattle, but this is doubtful. It is at all events the same word as *Siculi* and *Siceli*. As usual, the name of a mythical king Italus was invented from the name of the country. The *i* in Italia is really short, as in *Itali* l. 109 and elsewhere, but *ī* is freely used when wanted, as in Itală (*ī*) 3. 185 etc., (but Italā (*ĭ*) in 6. 757, 10. 780). **gentem** = 'the country,' like **δῆμος** in Homer.

534. hic, 'this,' instead of *huc*, 'hither was our course,' for the sake of variety.—[Some editions have *huc*, the easier but less well supported reading.]

We have here the first of those unfinished lines of which over fifty occur in the whole *Aeneid*, and two more in this Book (ll. 560, 636). Some are obviously incomplete (the present line is perhaps one of them) and were probably left in this state, to be filled up or altered at a final revision, which was prevented by the poet's untimely death. Others (like l. 560) make a telling pause before passing to a fresh subject; these were no doubt purposely left unfinished for the sake of effect, and also to vary the monotony of a continuous succession of hexameters. Later attempts have been made to complete some of these lines—e. g. 'huc cunctis fuit ire voluptas' here—but they had better have been left alone.

535. assurgens combines the two ideas of the star's rising and that of the waves (C.). **Orion** is called 'aquosus' 4. 52. In 7. 719 his setting, not his rising, is said to be stormy; this, which took place in autumn, represents the fact, but Virgil is not always particular in such matters as these.

536. procacibus, 'wanton,' hence 'boisterous.' So 'protervis ventis' Hor. *Od.* I. 26. 2. For **penitus** see l. 512 n.

537, 538. superante, 'overpowering' or 'mastering us.' Cp. 'vicit hiemps' l. 122. **pauci**, 'a poor remnant' (C.).

540. hospitio, 'welcome' (l. 299), i. e. the bare reception which the coast might afford us on landing.

541. prima terra, like 'primi litoris oram' *G.* 2. 44, 'the margin of the land.'

543. at, 'at any rate' (ἀλλά) cp. l. 557. **sperate**, 'expect,' 'look for,' used (like ἐλπίζειν) of evil as well as good. Cp. 'tantum sperare dolorem' 4. 419. So in older English, as 'I *hope* he will

be dead' Chaucer, *Reeve's Tale.* **fandi atque nefandi**, 'right and wrong,' virtually the gen. of *fas* and *nefas* (K.).

545. For **pietate** see on l. 10. It is best taken with **maior**, *nec* being omitted in the first clause before **iustior**. [W., joining **iustior** with **pietate**, observes that the ancients placed piety by the side of justice, and quotes Cic. *de Nat. Deor.* 1. 41 'est enim pietas iustitia adversum deos.']

546, 547. vescitur aura, borrowed from Lucretius 5. 857 'vesci vitalibus auris.' Cp. Statius, *Theb.* 1. 237 'nec . . . aethere nostro vescitur.' **aetheria** (from *aether* as distinguished from *aer*) indicates the pure air and light of heaven, whence the breath of life is drawn. **umbris**, the 'shades of death.'

548. non metus, etc., '*we* have no cause to fear; nor need *you* be sorry to have set the example of rivalry in kindly deeds.' [The other reading **ne** for **nec**, makes a neater construction with **metus**, but has no MS. authority. This would mean '*you* need not fear that you will have to be sorry,' etc.] Anyhow Ilioneus means that Aeneas, if alive, will return kindness for kindness.

549, 550. et, 'also,' but whether he means besides Carthage, or besides Italy (l. 554) is not clear. In either case he wishes to assure Dido that the Trojans have no intention of settling in her dominions; they desire only to refit their ships and depart. **arma**, in reference to their armed allies in Sicily. [The other reading, **arva**, makes good sense, but is not so well supported.] For **Acestes** cp. l. 195 n.

551. subducere, 'to draw up on shore,' the opposite of *deducere*. **silvis aptare**, 'to prepare planks' for the ships, after cutting trees in the woods. **stringere remos**, 'to strip branches (of their leaves) for oars.' Cp. 4. 399, where the Trojans, in hurrying to depart, 'frondentesque ferunt remos, et robora silvis infabricata.'

553. The preposition is omitted before **Italiam**, as it often is in local descriptions. Cp. 'Italiam . . . venit' l. 2, (but 'tendimus *in* Latium' l. 205).

556. spes Iuli, i. e. the hope of our race centred in Iulus. For Iulus = Ascanius see l. 267 n.

557, 558. For the force of **at** see above l. 543 n. **Sicăniae** here, but 'Sīcāni' 5. 293 and elsewhere. See note on 'Italiam' l. 533. With **petamus** sc. *ut* from l. 554. It is all one connected sentence from l. 551 onwards. **regem**, 'as our (new) king,' if Aeneas be lost.

559. talibus. Cp. l. 370 n. **fremebant**, 'murmured assent;' ἐπευφήμησαν Ἀχαιοί Hom. *Il.* 1. 22.

561. voltum demissa, see on l. 228.

563. res dura, in reference to her position among barbarous

tribes (l. 523), and to the danger of invasion (l. 297 n.). **regni novitas**, 'the infancy of my kingdom' (C.).

564. For **moliri** cp. l. 414 n. **custode** in a collective sense = 'guards,' like *miles*, 'soldiery,' *pedes*, *eques*, etc.

565. quis nesciat, 'who can be ignorant?'

567, 568. 'Not so dull our wits, nor so far removed from our Tyrian town does the sun yoke his steeds.' The general idea is that the sun, as the source of light and warmth, enlightens also the minds of those who are brought under his influence; hence the colder and darker regions of the earth were regarded as the abode of ignorance and stupidity. **aversus**, besides remoteness, implies the turning away of the sun's face, while **equos iungit** contrasts the regions of sunrise with those of the extreme west, plunged (as in the case of the fabled Cimmerii) in perpetual mist and gloom.

569. For **Hesperiam** cp. l. 530 n. Saturnus was said to have fled thither after his expulsion from heaven by Juppiter (8. 319, 358), hence Italy is called 'Saturnia tellus' *G.* 2. 173. He is really an old Italian deity of agriculture (from *serere, satum*), afterwards identified with the Greek **Κρόνος**.

570. Eryx was a mountain in the north-west of Sicily, not far from Drepanum, where the Trojans landed (3. 707). **optatis**, 'prefer,' as in l. 425.

571. auxilio with **tutos**, which is here used as a participle.

572. vultis et = 'or would you,' etc., not that **et** is in itself disjunctive, but that *we* should use a disjunctive particle here. The **et** is really emphatic, i. e. 'perhaps you would *even* like,' etc., implying that Dido herself desired their settling at Carthage, but hardly ventured to expect it. **mecum**, 'along with me;' **pariter**, 'on equal terms' with my people.

573. urbem, for the nom., the antecedent being *attracted* into the case of the relative. Similar instances occur in Plautus and Terence; the one generally quoted is from Ter. *Eun.* 4. 3. 11 'Eunuchum, quem dedisti nobis, quas turbas dedit.' In this sort of attraction the relative usually stands first ('quam urbem,' etc.). For **subducite** see l. 551 n.

574. agetur, 'shall be treated.' For the thought and expression cp. 10. 108 'Tros Rutulusve fuat, nullo discrimine habebo.'

575. Noto, used generally for 'wind' or 'gale,' like 'Austris' 536. A south or south-west wind could not have driven the ships on the African coast.

576. certos, 'trusty,' 'well tried;' lit. 'sifted' from *cretum* (*cernere*). Cp. *cri-brum*, 'sieve,' Greek *κρί-νειν*, lit. 'to separate,' etc.

578. si, 'to see if' (l. 181). The indicative is no bar to this

meaning, though in prose the subjunctive would be used. Cp. Hor. *Ep.* 1. 7. 39 'inspice si possum' = 'examine me and see if I can.' In l. 181 'videat' implies doubt and improbability, 'if by any chance he may see.' Here Dido expresses an assurance of hope that Aeneas may be alive.

580. iamdudum, as regularly with the imperfect, 'had long been eager.' *Iamdudum volo*, etc. = 'I have long been wishing,' etc. **erumpere**, like other compounds with *e* or *ex*, often takes the accusative. Cp. 'tela exit,' 'he eludes the blows,' 5. 438, 'rectum evaganti' Hor. *Od.* 4. 15. 9. With *evadere* this is the regular construction.

583, 584. With **receptos** (and perhaps with **tuta**), sc. *esse*. **unus**, Orontes (l. 113).

585. dictis, etc., cp. l. 399.

587. purgat, 'clears off.' sc. *se* from *scindit*. Cp. l. 440 n.

588. restitit, 'stood revealed.' For **refulsit** cp. l. 402 n.

590, 591. lumen purpureum, 'bright flush.' Cp. 'lumine purpureo' (of the Elysian fields) 6. 641, 'purpureos flores' (i. e. lilies), *ib.* 884, 'ver purpureum' *E.* 9. 43. The adjective denotes any bright colour; originally (like πορφύρεος), any *dark* colour. Hence it is used of various hues, from dark blue to dazzling white. English poets have rendered it literally, e. g. 'purple spring,' 'purple year,' 'the purple light of love,' all in Gray. **laetos honores**, 'lustrous beauty.' **afflarat** with **honores** may be literally translated 'had breathed upon him:' with **caesariem** and **lumen** we require another word, such as 'shed.' It is a species of zeugma (l. 355 n.), but the idea with all three objects is that Venus bestowed these gifts by a divine inspiration (*afflatus*). Cp. 6. 50.

592, 593. This simile is imitated and enlarged from Hom. *Od.* 6. 229 ὡς δ' ὅτε τις χρυσὸν περιχεύεται ἀργύρῳ ἀνήρ. Virgil has added the ivory and marble. The point in both passages is that the beauty of the hero is enhanced by the grace which the goddess bestows upon him, just as silver, ivory, or marble is embellished by a setting of gold. In 10. 135 ivory is said to be 'inclusum buxo aut Oricia terebintho,' but gold is doubtless intended here as the **ebori decus**, though not distinctly expressed. With **manus** sc. *artificis* (l. 455). The white marble of Paros, one of the Cyclades, has always been famous. Cp. 'Parii lapides' *G.* 3. 34.

594. cunctis, dat. with **improvisus**, 'to the surprise of all.'

597, 598. sola. Aeneas in the fulness of his gratitude overstates the facts. The Trojans had been hospitably treated by Helenus (3. 353), as well as by Acestes already mentioned. For **reliquias Danaum** cp. l. 30 n.

599. exhaustos, 'spent;' a better reading than *exhaustis*.

600. socias, sc. *tecum*, 'makest us partakers of thy city,' etc. (l. 573).

601, 602. opis, 'power.' The same kind of genitive as 'molis' l. 33. Only the accusative *opem* and the ablative *ope* are regularly used. **nec quicquid**, etc., 'nor is it in the power of all the Dardan race, wherever they may be found.' With **sparsa** supply *sunt*. Cp. ll. 237, 520, but in relative clauses this omission is rare (l. 362).

603. si quid usquam, etc., 'if justice and conscious virtue are held in repute anywhere.' Cp. the similar appeal in 2. 142, also 'si qua est caelo pietas' *ib.* 536.

605, 606. quae tam, etc., cp. l. 539. Our corresponding form of expression is 'what age *is* so happy *as to* have produced you?' i.e. 'had the good fortune to,' etc. Similarly **qui tanti**, etc., 'how great were the parents that brought forth so noble an offspring!'

607, 608. dum montibus, etc., 'as long as the shadows in the hills move along the slopes of the valleys,' i.e. as day advances. With **convexa** sc. *vallium*, and cp. l. 310 n. **polus** = *caelum*. There was an old belief that the stars were nourished in the sky by the exhalations from the earth ('aquarum vaporibus,' Cic. *de Nat. Deor.* 2. 46). Lucretius 1. 231 asks 'unde aether sidera pascit?' The general sense of the passage is 'as long as nature shall hold on her course.' On the other hand the reversal of nature's laws (as rivers running backward, etc., cp. Eur. *Medea* 410) is a type of impossibility, as in *E.* 1. 59.

609. This line is repeated from *E.* 5. 78, where Daphnis is assured everlasting fame after death.

610. quae me cumque, etc., i. e. 'in the land to which destiny calls me, whatever it may be.' **quae** and **cumque** are separated by tmesis, as in 2. 709 'quo res cumque cadent,' and elsewhere. Horace, *Od.* 1. 32. 15, uses *cumque* as a separate word altogether, 'mihi cumque salve' = 'in any way soever.'

611. Ilionēa, from the Epic of the accus. in -ῆα. So 'Idomenēa' 3. 122. [In l. 181 'Antheă is not strictly correct, as the α in βασιλέᾱ, etc. (Attic) is always long.]

612. fortemque Gyan, etc. repeated from l. 220.

616. immanibus, 'savage.' See note on l. 523.

617. Dardaniō Anchisae recurs in 9. 647. Cp. 'Parrhasiō Euandro' 11. 31, 'Actaeō Aracyntho' *E.* 2. 24. The hiatus of a long vowel *in arsi* is common (l. 16), but this peculiar rhythm at the close of the verse is imitated from Homeric endings like Πηληιάδεω Ἀχιλῆος, etc., only in Homer the fifth foot in such cases is seldom a spondee.

619–621. Teucrum, the son of Telamon and brother of Ajax, not the Trojan Teucer. On his return from Troy to Salamis his father refused to receive him: whereupon he fled to Belus, and by his aid settled himself in Cyprus. Cp. Hor. *Od.* 1. 7. 21 'Teucer Salamina patremque cum fugeret,' etc. The name Belus (really identical with Bel or Baal the Sun-god) is common to several kings of Tyre. **memini venire**, 'I remember T's coming,' the pres. infin. indicating an eye-witness; the perf. infin. marks the recollection of a thing not witnessed.

624. Pelasgi, as elsewhere in Virgil = *Graeci*. Homer, in the Iliad, twice mentions the Pelasgi as allies of the Trojans, and twice uses the epithet Πελασγικός. The name was given to the earliest inhabitants of Greece and the neighbouring islands, but nothing is certainly known about them. See Class. Dict. s. v. PELASGI.

625. laude ferebat, 'used to extol' (to the skies). Cp. 'ad astra feremus' *E.* 5. 52.

626. volebat, 'professed himself to be' (lit. 'would have it that he was'). It represents the Homeric εὔχομαι εἶναι.

630. disco may be the 'continuous' present, = 'I have learnt and still bear in mind,' or better perhaps = '*now* (that I have heard your sad story) I am taught by it,' etc.; something like ἄρτι μανθάνω Eur. *Alc.* 940.

632. honorem, 'sacrifice' (l. 49) of thanksgiving for the preservation of Aeneas.

634. centum, an exaggeration, as in l. 416. The sense is 'a hundred swine with bristling backs.'

636. dei = *Bacchi*, 'the wine-god's jovial bounty' (C.). Cp. Διονύσου γάνος Eur. *Cycl.* 414. In l. 734 Bacchus is called 'laetitiae dator,' which explains **munera laetitiamque**, a sort of hendiadys (ll. 61, 210).

[Another reading of less MS. authority, but ancient, is **dii**, for *diei* (cp. *acii*, *progenii*, etc., quoted by Gellius). This would mean 'presents to make a joyous day.' It would be strange if wine were not mentioned on such an occasion, but the line is manifestly imperfect as it stands. See note on l. 534. [There is a third reading **die**, another form of *diei*, found in *G.* 1. 201 'Libra *die* somnique pares ubi fecerit horas.' So 'constantis *fide*,' Hor. *Od.* 3. 7. 4.]

637. splendida, with **instruitur**, 'with all the pomp of royal luxury.'

639. laboratae, sc. *sunt*. **vestes**, sc. *stragulae* (στρώματα), 'coverlets,' as in *G.* 2. 464 'illusasque auro vestes.' **ostro**, material abl. 'of gorgeous purple.'

640. ingens, 'massive.' **argentum** = *argenti pondus* (l. 359),

'silver plate,' also in 3. 466. **caelata in auro**, 'engraved on golden cups.'

644, 645. rapidum with **praemittit** (l. 514), 'sends on with speed.' **ferat**, the jussive subjunctive 'bidding him bear the news.'

646. stat, 'is centred in,' lit. 'abides' or 'remains fast in,' from the ordinary sense of *stare in loco*.

648. pallam, 'gown,' a long full-dress robe worn by Roman ladies; also the state robe of bards and especially of gods and goddesses, cp. 11. 576 'longae tegmine pallae.' **signis auroque**, another hendiadys (l. 61) = *aureis signis*, 'figures worked in gold.' So 'pateris et auro' = 'golden goblets,' *G.* 2. 192.

649. velamen, probably 'veil' or 'kerchief' for the head, κρήδεμνον in Homer. **acantho**, a species of 'bearsfoot.' Cf. *E.* 3. 45 'molli circum est amplexus acantho.'

650. Argivae, in its wider sense; Ἀργείην Ἑλένην *Il.* 2. 161. **Mycenae**, as in 2. 577, is spoken of as the home of Helen, being the city of Agamemnon, the brother of her husband Menelaus king of Sparta.

651. For **peterēt** before a vowel see note on 'tenēt,' l. 308.

653, 654. Ilione, daughter of Priam and Hecuba, and wife of Polymestor king of Thrace, whose treachery to Polydorus, Priam's youngest son, is related in 3. 49, etc. **collo**, dative.

655. bacatum, 'beaded' with pearls or other gems. **duplicem**, etc. probably means made of gold and ornamented with jewels; or a twofold circlet, one of gold and the other of jewels. **gemmis auroque** may be abl. of material (l. 639), or after **duplicem**, 'doubly wrought with jewels and gold,' like 'auro trilicem' 3. 467. **haec**, sc. *iussa*. **celerans**, 'executing with speed,' 'despatching.'

657. For **Cythĕrea** see l. 257 n.

658. faciem, 'figure,' from *fac-* in *facere*. So *figura* is from the root of *fingere* (*fig-*), 'to fashion.' For the accus. with **mutatus** cp. l. 228 n.

659. furentem incendat, 'fire to madness.' The adjective is proleptic, i.e. expresses the effect of the verb. So in 3. 141 'steriles exurere' = 'parch to barrenness.'

660. ossibus; cp. 4. 101 'traxitque per ossa furorem,' and many other instances. The marrow in the bones was believed to be the seat of vital warmth, and therefore of the feelings and passions (W.).

661. ambiguam and **bilingues**, 'double-faced' and 'double-tongued,' are epithets expressing the later Roman estimate of the Carthaginian character. 'Punica fides' was, as we know, proverbial. This sense of *bilinguis* is doubtless derived from the forked tongue of

the wily serpent. Forbiger quotes Plaut. *Pers.* 2. 4. 28 'tamquam proserpens bestia est bilinguis et scelestus.' [The supposed allusion to Pygmalion is less likely; avarice and cruelty, rather than treachery, are his prominent vices, and he is besides an exceptional character among the Tyrians, 'scelere ante alios immanior' l. 347.]

662. urit, 'disquiets (lit. 'scorches') her.' **atrox** refers to her fierce persecution of Aeneas. Cp. ll. 279, 280.

664. solus, etc. 'thou who alone art my strength.' Cp. Ov. *Her.* 14. 73 'Belide, de tot modo fratribus unus.' The vocative forms of *solus* and *unus* rarely, if ever, occur.

665. Typhoïa, i. e. the bolts with which Juppiter slew the monster Typhoeus. (See Class. Dict.)

667, 668. ut, 'how,' like *uti* in l. 466. **iactetur,** etc., cp. ll. 3, 4. For the *-ūr* before a vowel see on ll. 308, 651. So 'obruimūr' 2. 411, 'alloquitūr' 4. 222, 'datūr' 5. 284. This *-ur* was not (like the *-or* of the first person) originally long.

669. nota, for *notum* (*est*) a rather free adaptation of the Greek use of a neut. pl. adj. for the singular; this being almost confined to the verbal adj. impersonal, as *πολεμητέα ἐστίν,* or to instances in which an infinitive clause follows, as *ἀδύνατα ἦν ἐπιστρατεύειν* Thuc. 3. 88. Herodotus however has *δῆλα ὅτι δεῖ ἕνα βασιλέα γενέσθαι,* and a few similar instances.

671. Iunonia hospitia, really of course Dido's, but Carthage was Juno's town (l. 15), and Venus naturally feared *her* machinations.

672. cessabit, sc. *Iuno* from *Iunonia.* **cardine,** lit. 'hinge,' i. e. turning-point or 'crisis of affairs.'

674. quo numine, 'by any influence' on Juno's part. Or 'by any power above' even Juno's.

675. mecum, 'on my side' (with **teneatur**), or possibly 'with a love equal to mine.' [The objection that Dido's love for Aeneas could not be like that of a mother has little force; the sole point of comparison is the intensity of her affection.]

676. qua, sc. *ratione,* as in l. 682. Cp. 'quacumque' *E.* 9. 14.

678. Sidŏniam; cp. l. 446 n. **cura** is the object of love = 'darling.' Cp. 'Veneris iustissima cura' 10. 132, 'tua cura' *E.* 10. 22. So 'noster amor,' 'meus ignis,' etc.

679. pelago is generally taken as abl. with the preposition *de* omitted, 'remains (saved) from the sea,' etc. C. however thinks it is the dative, *restare* being = *superesse.* This is probably right, since *restare de* seems to mean 'to remain' as a part out of a whole, as in Ov. *Met.* 3. 687 'de modo viginti . . . Restabam solus.'

680, 681. super is properly used of approaching a *high* place,

as 'super ardua venit Pergama' 6. 515. For **Cythēra** cp. l. 257 n. The 'Idalian grove' l. 693 was in Cyprus. See note on 'Paphum' l. 415.

682. For **qua** see above on l. 676. **dolos**, i. e. the 'tricks' she is just about to reveal. **medius occurrere**, 'intervene' l. 348 and so spoil the plot.

683. non amplius unam with *quam* omitted, as is usual in such expressions. Cp. *E.* 3. 105 'tres . . . non amplius ulnas,' *G.* 4. 207 'plus septima . . . aestas.' It is either a colloquial abbreviation, or a relic of old usage, when comparison was expressed by simple juxtaposition.

For **faciem**, 'figure,' see note on l. 658.

684. falle dolo, 'assume' or 'counterfeit.' **notos**, 'usual,' = *solitos*.

685, 686. laetissima, 'in the height of her joy' at the banquet (C.). **laticem Lyaeum** = 'wine.' *Lyaeus*, is properly a subst. (Λυαῖος), 'the releaser' (λύειν from care, hence a name of Bacchus. Cp. 'patri Lyaeo' 4. 58, also = 'wine,' as 'uda Lyaeo tempora,' Hor. *Od.* 1. 7. 22.

688. fallas veneno, 'poison her unawares.' Cp. 'fallit . . . inspirans' 7. 350.

690. gaudens, 'pleased' with the part he was playing. So 'laetus' l. 696. Cp. also l. 275.

691–694. quietem irrigat, perhaps a reminiscence of Homer's γλυκὺν ὕπνον ἔχευεν, but here we have the common metaphor of sleep coming down like dew. Cp. 'Lethaeo rore' 5. 854, Milton's 'dewy-feathered sleep' *Il Penseroso* 145. In all four lines the liquid sounds of *l* and *r* have a lulling effect on the ear. Cp. *E.* 1. 55, 58 'saepe levi somnum suadebit inire susurro,' and 'nec gemere aeria cessabit turtur ab ulmo.' **dea**, emphatic, as in l. 412 = 'by her divine power.' **amaracus**, according to Keightley, is a plant akin to our 'marjoram.' **aspirans**, 'breathing fragrance.' Cp. 'odorem spiravere' l. 403.

696. For **laetus** cp. l. 690 n.

697, 698. venit, historic pres. with the principal verbs in perf., = 'when he arrives, he *finds* the queen seated.' **aulaeis**, abl. of circumstance, 'with, i. e. beneath, a gorgeous awning.' **aurea**, slurred by synizesis, cp. l. 726, *aureo* 8. 372, *baltei* 10. 496, etc. etc., where the word would otherwise make a 'cretic' foot (– ⏑ –). **mediam**, either in the centre of the hall, or the middle couch of the *triclinium*, which was the host's proper place. The description throughout is that of a Roman banquet in Virgil's own time. See ll. 426, 505 n.

700. discumbitur, the usual term of sitting at meals; the **dis-** implies taking their *several* places. **super** seems naturally to go as a preposition before **ostro**, but some make it an adverb with **strato**, 'on purple (coverlets) spread over (the couches).'

701, 702. manibus, dat. after **lymphas**, 'water for (washing) their hands.' **que . . . que** = *alii . . . alii*. Cp. 6. 567 'castigatque auditque dolos subigitque fateri' (W.). **Cererem expediunt**, 'deftly serve the bread' (C.). See ll. 177, 178 n. **mantelia**, Greek χειρόμακτρα. **tonsis villis**, 'close-shorn, (i.e. soft) nap,' as distinguished from the rougher cloths (*gausapa*) used to wipe the tables.

703, 704. intus, the inner part of the palace, the banquet being held in the hall ('atrium' l. 726). **ordine longo** is the most natural and best supported reading, but there is another one, **longam**, which C. and others adopt. This with **penum** would mean a 'lasting store' of provisions. For **penus** and **Penates** see note on l. 512. **struere**, 'arrange' for carving; hence the carver was sometimes called *structor* (Iuv. *Sat.* 5. 120). **adolere Penates**, here simply = 'light up the hearth,' i.e. keep up a good fire. *Adolere*, from the root *ol-* (cognate with *al-* in *alere*), originally meant 'increase,' hence to aggrandise or honour the gods by burnt sacrifices, as in 3. 547 'Iunoni . . . adolemus honores.' Here then the primary idea is that of doing honour to the Penates, the guardians of the hearth.

706. Some read *onerant*, *ponunt*, but the subj. of purpose or design ('*to* load,' etc.) corresponds to 'quibus cura (est),' etc. preceding.

708. iussi, 'invited,' Greek κελευόμενοι (W.). For **discumbere** see above, l. 700 n.

710. flagrantes, 'glowing;' so 'flagrantes genas' 12. 65. **dei** is in contrast with the supposed Iulus (l. 709).

711. For **pallam**, etc. see l. 649 n., where 'circumtextum' explains **pictum**, 'embroidered,' here.

712. pesti futurae, = 'the passion which was to prove her ruin.' Cp. 'tali peste teneri' 4. 90.

713. expleri, reflexive. For the accus. **mentem** see l. 228 n.

716. falsi, 'feigned,' as in 3. 302 'falsi Simoentis ad undam.' Cp. l. 684.

718, 719. haeret, sc. *in puero*, 'hangs upon him.' **interdum**, 'ever and anon' (C.).

720. Acidaliae, from the Acidalian spring, near Orchomenus in Boeotia, which was sacred to Venus. The epithet occurs only here and twice in Martial. **abolere Sychaeum**, 'to efface the memory of Sychaeus.'

721, 722. praevertere, 'to occupy,' 'possess,' **prae** meaning 'before' the remembrance of Sychaeus, just now effaced, could return. Or possibly (with C.) 'surprise,' i. e. 'before' she was aware, while unsuspecting. **vivo,** both as a passion active in itself, and directed towards a living object.

723. mensae remotae, cp. l. 216 n. At the *mensae secundae* (or *alterae*) the drinking and libations began. Cp. Hor. *Od.* 4. 5. 30 'ad vina . . . et alteris mensis,' etc.

724. vina coronant (also in 7. 146) = 'wreathe the bowl' with flowers, the same as 'cratera coronant' *G.* 2. 528. It is probably a mistaken attempt to reproduce Homer's κρητῆρας ἐπεστέψαντο ποτοῖο (*Il.* 1. 470), which however means 'filled the goblets to the brim.'

726, 727. For **aureīs** cp. l. 698 n. **funalia,** 'candles' or 'tapers' made of twisted fibres covered with wax (K.).

728. hic, 'hereupon' (ἐνταῦθα), as in 2. 199 and elsewhere.

730. a Belo, 'since Belus,' the mythical progenitor of the royal family of Tyre. See note on l. 621. **soliti,** 'were wont to use,' understood from 'implevit mero.'

731. loquuntur = *dicunt,* with the accusative and infinitive, as in *E.* 5. 28 'tuum ingemuisse leones Interitum montesque feri silvaeque loquuntur.' **hospitibus dare iura,** i. e. in his character as **Ζεὺς Ξένιος.**

734, 735. laetitiae, etc. See note on 'laetitiam *dei*' l. 636. **coetum,** 'our gathering.' **faventes,** 'with your countenance' or 'good-will.'

736, 737. laticum honorem, 'offering of wine.' Cp. l. 49 n. **libato,** impersonal, 'after the libation.' Cp. 'exposito quid posset' Caes. *B. G.* 7. 52; 'ibi permisso' Livy, 34. 31 (W.).

738. Bitiae, one of the Carthaginian lords. **increpitans,** 'chiding' (cp. 'aestatem increpitans seram' *G.* 4. 138), i. e. 'rallying him' as being too slow in drinking. The word merely indicates the high spirits and good humour of the queen.

739. se prŏluit = 'drank deep,' lit. 'drenched himself.' **pleno auro,** 'the brimming cup.' Cp. Ov. *Met.* 6. 488 'Bacchus in auro ponitur,' also *argentum* = 'silver vessels,' l. 640.

740, 741. crinitus, like Apollo 9. 638. The bard is introduced, like Demodocus in the 8th book of the Odyssey, at the banquet of Alcinous. **docuit,** etc. The original myth represented Atlas as a rebel Titan, condemned by Zeus to support the heavens on his shoulders (Hom. *Od.* 1. 52). In later legends he was reputed as an adept in astronomy and natural science, and being by yet another variation of the story identified with a high mountain, or mountain

range, in northern Africa, he is here introduced as the teacher of the Carthaginian Iopas.

742, 743. errantem refers to the moon's revolutions: **labores** to the eclipses of the sun, called 'defectus' in *G.* 2. 478. **imber** is 'water' (l. 123 n.), as in Lucret. 1. 714, where the four elements are said to be composed 'ex igni terra atque anima . . . et imbri.'

744. Hyadas (ὑάδας = 'pluvias,' since their spring rising marked the beginning of the rainy season. **geminos Triones**, the Great and Little Bear, lit. 'ploughing oxen' (= *Teriones* from *terere*), a name given to the seven stars of the Bear. Hence *Septemtrio* in the singular = the North (*G.* 3. 381). This line is repeated in 3. 516.

745, 746. Repeated from *G.* 2. 481, 482. These passages and the song of Silenus in the 6th Eclogue remain as evidences of Virgil's yearning for philosophy and natural science in his younger days.

747. plausu, a variation from the usual accusative construction with *ingeminare*. Cp. 'ingeminant hastis' 9. 811.

748, 749. noctem trahebat, 'passed the whole livelong night.' **infelix** (cp. l. 712) is prospective of her future sorrow. **longum bibebat amorem,** 'took a long draught of love.'

750. super = *de*, as in *G.* 4. 559 'super arvorum cultu.' This half-line is nearly repeated in 10. 839 'multa super Lauso rogitans.'

751. Aurorae filius, Memnon. See note on l. 489.

752. Diomedis equi, called ὠκύποδες in Hom. *Il.* 10. 569. Or the allusion may be to the horses Diomede took from Rhesus (l. 469 n.), which thus became his own (cp. 'Pygmalionis opes' l. 364). Either explanation would get rid of the awkwardness of supposing that Dido referred to the horses which Diomede took from Aeneas himself (*Il.* 5. 323, etc.), unless we can imagine Virgil to have been ignorant or forgetful of a story so well known from Homer.

753. immo (μὲν οὖν), 'nay rather' tell us the whole story, instead of answering questions in detail (C.).

755. For Dido's intimate acquaintance with Trojan affairs, and the source whence she may have derived it, see ll. 619–626.

INDEX.

[*The references are to the Notes only.*]

INDEX OF PROPER NAMES.

(This index does not contain all the proper names occurring in Book I; those about which information is either unnecessary or supplied in the notes are omitted.)

VOCABULARY.

An asterisk (*) prefixed to a word indicates that the word itself is not found.

A

ā, ăb, *prep. c. abl.* from, by.

ab-do, -dĭdi, -dĭtum (3), *tr.* put away, hide, shut up.

ăb-eo, -ii, -ĭtum, -īre, *intr.* go away.

ăb-ŏleo, -ēvi, -ĭtum (2), *tr.* efface.

ab-rĭpio, -rĭpui, -reptum (3), *tr.* snatch away, carry off.

ab-sisto, -stĭti, — (3), *intr.* leave off, stop.

ab-sum, ā-fui, ăb-esse, *intr.* am absent, am missing.

ab-sūmo, -sumpsi, -sumptum (3), *tr.* destroy.

āc, *conj.* and, and so.

ăcanthus, -i, *m.* bear's-foot (*a plant*).

ac-cēdo, -cessi, -cessum (3), *tr. and intr.* approach.

ac-cendo, -cendi, -censum (3), *tr.* fire, kindle, enrage.

ac-cingo, -cinxi, -cinctum (3), *tr.* gird on; *with reflex.* prepare myself.

ac-cĭpio, -cēpi, -ceptum (3), *tr.* receive, let in.

accītu (*abl. only*), on the summons.

ac-cumbo, -cŭbui, -cŭbĭtum (3), *intr.* lie down, recline at table.

ācer, -cris, -cre, sharp, fierce, warlike.

ăcerbus, -a, -um, bitter, cruel.

ăcies, -ei, *f.* army in line, army.

ăcūtus, -a, -um, sharp.

ăd, *prep. c. acc.* to, at.

ad-do, -dĭdi, -dĭtum (3), *tr.* join to, add.

ăd-eo, -ii, -ĭtum, -īre, *tr.* go to, approach, face.

ădeo, *adv.* so far, so, even.

ădhuc, *adv.* as yet, so far.

ăd-ŏleo, -olui, -ultum (2), *tr.* magnify, honour.

ăd-ōro (1), *tr.* worship.

ad-sum, -fui, -esse, *intr.* am present.

ădultus, -a, -um, grown up.

ad-veho, -vexi, -vectum (3), *tr.* carry to; *in pass.* **advehor,** sail to.

ad-vĕnio, -vēni, -ventum (4), *intr.* come to; *tr. in* 388.

adversus, -a, -um (*perf. part. pass. of* **adverto**), opposite, full on.

aeger, -gra, -grum, sick, sick at heart.

aēnus, -a, -um, of copper *or* bronze; *hence* **aēnum, -i,** *n.* copper vessel, cauldron.

aequo (1), *tr.* make equal.

aequor, -ŏris, *n.* level surface, sea.

aequus, -a, -um, level, equal, impartial.

āĕr, āĕris, *acc.* **āĕra,** *m.* air, mist.

aereus, -a, -um, of copper *or* bronze.

aes, aeris, *n.* copper, bronze.

aestas, -ātis, *f.* summer.

aestus, -ūs, *m.* heat, surf, surge, tide.
aetas, -ātis, *f.* age.
aeternus, -a, -um, everlasting.
aethēr, -ĕris, *acc.* **-ĕra,** *m.* upper air, air, sky.
aethĕrius, -a, -um, of the upper air, of the sky.
af-flīgo, -xi, -ctum (3), *tr.* strike down, shatter.
af-flo (1), *tr.* breathe on.
***af-for, -fāri, -fātus** (1), *tr.* address, accost.
ăger, -gri, *m.* land.
agger, -ĕris, *m.* mound, bank.
agmen, -ĭnis, *n.* herd, flock, column.
agnosco (**ad-gnosco**), **-nōvi, -nĭtum** (3), *tr.* recognize.
agnus, -i, *m.* lamb.
ăgo, ēgi, actum (3), *tr.* drive, chase, deal with; **age, agite,** come.
aio, ais, ait, *defect.* say.
āla, -ae, *f.* wing.
āles, -ĭtis, winged; *hence* **āles, -ĭtis,** *c.* bird.
ālĭger, -ĕra, -ĕrum, winged.
ălĭqui, alĭqua, alĭquod, some.
ălĭter, *adv.* otherwise.
ălius, -a, -ud, other; **alii . . alii,** some . . . others.
al-lĭgo (1), *tr.* bind, hold fast.
al-lŏquor, -lŏcutus sum (3), *tr.* speak to.
almus, -a, -um, kind, propitious.
altē, *adv.* on high, high up.
alter, -ĕra, -ĕrum, the other, second.
altus, -a, -um, high, deep, noble; *hence* **altum, -i,** *n.* the deep sea.
ămans, -ntis (*pres. partic. of* **amo**), *c.* lover.
ămārăcus, -i, *c.* marjoram.
ambāges, -um, *f.* roundabout way, intricate tale.
ambĭguus, -a, -um, doubtful, deceitful.
ambo, -ae, -o, both.
ambrŏsius, -a, -um, immortal, divine.
āmens, -ntis, distraught, frantic.
ămĭcio, -cui *or* **-xi, -ctum** (4), *tr.* wrap about, clothe.
ămictus, -ūs, *m.* cloak.
ămīcus, -i, *m.* friend.
ā-mitto, -mīsi, -missum (3), *tr.* lose.
ămor, -ōris, *m.* love; **Amor** *personified,* Cupid.
amplexus, -ūs, *m.* embrace.
amplius, *compar. adv.* more, longer.
amplus, -a, -um, wide, spacious.
ăn, *conj.* or (*after* **utrum** *or* **-nĕ**); *also used elliptically to ask a single question.*
ancŏra, -ae, *f.* anchor.
ănĭma, -ae, *f.* breath, life.
ănĭmus, -i, *m.* mind, spirit, courage.
annāles, -ium, *m.* record.
an-nītor, -nixus sum (3), *intr.* strive, make an effort.
an-no (1), *intr.* swim to.
an-nuo, -nui, -nūtum (3), *tr.* nod to, assent, promise.
annus, -i, *m.* year.
ante, *adv.* before, formerly; *prep. c. acc.* before.
antīquus, -a, -um, old, former, ancient.
antrum, -i, *n.* cave.
ăper, -pri, *m.* wild boar.
ăpĕrio, -ui, -tum (4), *tr.* open, reveal.
ăpertus, -a, -um (*perf. partic. pass. of* **aperio**), open, clear.
ăpis, -is, *f.* bee.
ap-pāreo, -ui, -ĭtum (2), *intr.* appear, come into sight.
ap-pello, -pŭli, -pulsum (3), *tr.* drive to, bring to land.

ap-plĭco, -āvi *or* **-ui, -ātum** *or* **-ĭtum** (1), *tr.* bring to.
apto (1), *tr.* fit, fashion, shape.
ăqua, -ae, *f.* water.
āra, -ae, *f.* altar.
arbor, -ŏris, *f.* tree.
arbŏreus, -a, -um, branching.
arcānus, -a, -um, secret.
arceo, -ui, — (2), *tr.* keep off.
arcus, -ūs, *m.* bow.
ardeo, arsi, arsum (2), *intr.* am on fire, am eager.
ardesco, arsi, — (3), *intr.* take fire, am inflamed.
argentum, -i, *n.* silver, silver plate.
ārĭdus, -a, -um, dry.
arma, -ōrum, *n.* arms, implements.
armentum, -i, *n.* herd.
ar-rĭgo, -rexi, -rectum (3), *tr.* raise up, prick up, encourage; **arrectus, -a, -um,** attentive (152).
ars, artis, *f.* skill, art.
artĭfex, -ĭcis, *m.* artist, craftsman.
artus, -a, -um, close.
artus, -ūs, *m.* limb.
arvum, -i, *n.* ploughed land, land.
arx, arcis, *f.* stronghold, citadel, tower, height.
ascendo (**ad-scendo**), **-di, -sum** (3), *tr.* ascend, mount.
aspecto (**ad-specto**) (1), *tr.* look at.
aspectus, -ūs, *m.* sight.
asper, -ĕra, -ĕrum, rough, fierce.
aspĭcio (**ad-spicio**), **-exi, -ectum** (3), *tr.* look upon, behold.
aspīro (**ad-spiro**) (1), *intr.* breathe upon, breathe.
as-surgo, -rexi, -rectum (3), *intr.* rise.
ast : *see* **at.**
asto, -stĭti, — (1), *intr.* stand near, alight.
astrum, -i, *n.* star.
ăt *or* **ast,** *conj.* but, at least.
āter, -tra, -trum, black, dark (*strictly* dull black).
atque : *see* **ac.**
ātrium, -i, *n.* hall.
atrox, -ōcis, fierce, cruel.
at-tingo, -tĭgi, -tactum (3), *tr.* touch.
at-tollo, —, — (3), *tr.* raise.
audeo, ausus sum (2), *tr. and intr.* dare.
audio (4), *tr.* hear.
augŭrium, -i, *n.* augury, omen.
aula, -ae, *f.* court, hall.
aulaeum, -i, *n.* curtain, tapestry.
aura, -ae, *f.* breeze, wind, air.
aurātus, -a, -um, gilded.
aureus, -a, -um, golden.
auris, -is, *f.* ear.
aurum, -i, *n.* gold.
aut, *conj.* or.
auxilium, -i, *n.* help, relief.
ăvārus, -a, -um, covetous.
ā-veho, -vexi, -vectum (3), *tr.* carry away.
ā-verto, -verti, -versum (3), *tr. and intr.* drive off, keep off, turn aside.
ăvĭdus, -a, -um, eager.

B

bācātus, -a, -um, set with pearls.
barbărus, -a, -um, foreign, cruel.
beātus, -a, -um, blessed, happy.
bellātrix, -īcis, *f.* female warrior (*the* warrior queen *Penthesilea in* 493).
bello (1), *intr.* fight.
bellum, -i, *n.* war.
bĕnignus, -a, -um, kind.
bĭbo, bĭbi (3), *tr.* drink.

bĭlinguis, -e, double-tongued, treacherous.
bīni, -ae, -a, two each, two.
bĭrēmis, -is, *f.* bireme (*a vessel with two banks of oars*).
bis, *adv.* twice.
blandus, -a, -um, caressing, flattering.
bŏnus, -a, -um, good.
brĕvis, -e, short; *neut. plur.* **brevia,** shoals, shallows.
brĕvĭter, *adv.* shortly.

C

cădo, cĕcĭdi, cāsum (3), *intr.* fall, sink.
cădus, -i, *m.* jar.
caecus, -a, -um, blind, hidden.
caedes, -is, *f.* slaughter, carnage.
caelestis, -e, heavenly; *m. plur.* **caelestes,** gods.
caelo (1), *tr.* carve, engrave.
caelum, -i, *n.* sky, heaven.
caesăries, -ēi, *f.* hair.
căleo, -ui, — (2), *intr.* am hot.
campus, -i, *m.* plain, field.
cănistrum, -i, *n.* basket.
căno, cecĭni, cantum (3), *tr. and intr.* sing, sing of.
cantus, -ūs, *m.* song.
cānus, -a, -um, white, hoary.
căpesso, -īvi, -ītum (3), *tr.* set about, perform.
căpio, cēpi, captum (3), *tr.* take, seize, occupy, settle on, deceive.
căput, -ĭtis, *n.* head.
carcer, -ĕris, *m.* prison.
cardo, -ĭnis, *m.* hinge, crisis.
carpo, -psi, -ptum (3), *tr.* pluck, feed on.
cārus, -a, -um, dear, fond, loving.
castra, -ōrum, *n.* camp.
cāsus, -ūs, *m.* fall, chance, adventure, calamity.
căterva, -ae, *f.* troop, band.
causa, -ae, *f.* cause, reason.
căvo (1), *tr.* hollow; *perf. partic. pass.* **cavātus,** overhanging.
cĕlĕbro (1), *tr.* throng, attend.
cĕler, -ĕris, -ĕre, swift.
cĕlĕro (1), *tr.* quicken, hasten.
cella, -ae, *f.* storeroom, cell (*of bees*).
cēlo (1), *tr.* hide.
celsus, -a, -um, high, tall, lofty.
centum, *indecl. num.* hundred.
cerno, crēvi, crētum (3), *tr.* discern, see.
certē, *adv.* certainly, at all events.
certo (1), *intr.* rival, fight.
certus, -a, -um, fixed, determined, trusty.
cervix, -īcis, *f.* neck.
cervus, -i, *m.* stag.
cesso (1), *intr.* delay, am idle.
***cētĕrus, -a, -um,** the rest.
chŏrus, -i, *m.* dance.
cieo, cīvi, cĭtum (2), *tr.* arouse, provoke.
cingo, -nxi, -nctum (3), *tr.* surround, encompass.
cingŭla, -ōrum, *n.* girdle
circum, *adv.* round, about; *prep. c. acc.* round, about.
circum-do, -dĕdi, -dătum (1), *tr.* put round, surround.
circum-fundo, -fūdi, -fūsum (3), *tr.* pour round, surround.
circum-textus, -a, -um (**textus,** *perf. pass. part. of* **texo**), woven all round.
cĭthăra, -ae, *f.* lyre.
cĭtus, -a, -um, swift; **cĭtius,** *compar. adv.* faster, sooner.
clam, *adv.* secretly.
clāmor, -ōris, *m.* shout, cry.
clārus, -a, -um, bright, glorious.
classis, -is, *f.* fleet.
claudo, -si, -sum (3), *tr.* close, shut up.
claustrum, -i, *n.* barrier, bolt.

coepi, coeptus sum (*with pass. verbs*), **coepisse,** *intr.* began.
coetus, -ūs, *m.* crowd, company.
cognōmen, -ĭnis, *n.* surname, name.
co-gnosco, -gnōvi, -gnĭtum (3), *tr.* learn to know, recognize.
cōgo, co-ēgi, co-actum (3), *tr.* force, compel.
col-lĭgo, -lēgi, -lectum (3), *tr.* collect, gather together.
collis, -is, *m.* hill.
collum, -i, *n.* neck.
cŏlo, cŏlui, cultum (3), *tr.* cultivate, inhabit, care for.
cŏlōnus, -i, *m.* settler.
cŏlumna, -ae, *f.* pillar.
cŏma, -ae, *f.* (*often in plur.*), hair.
cŏmĭtor (1), *tr.* accompany; *perf. partic.* **cŏmĭtātus, -a, -um,** *often in pass. sense,* accompanied.
commissum, -i, *n.* fault.
com-mitto, -mīsi, -missum (3), *tr.* commit.
com-mōveo, -mōvi, -mōtum (3), *tr.* move, anger, arouse.
compāges, -is, *f.* joint, framework.
com-pello (1), *tr.* address, accost.
com-pello, -pŭli, -pulsum (3), *tr.* drive together.
com-plector, -plexus sum (3), *tr.* embrace.
complexus, -ūs, *m.* embrace.
com-pōno, -pŏsui, -pŏsĭtum (3), *tr.* put together, settle, lay to rest.
concĭlio (1), *tr.* unite, win over.
con-clūdo, -si, -sum (3), *tr.* shut in, confine.
con-curro, -curri *or* **-cŭcurri, -cursum** (3), *intr.* run together, fight with.
concursus, -ūs, *m.* crowd, assembly.
con-do, -dĭdi, -dĭtum (3), *tr.* found, build.
con-fīdo, -fīsus sum (3), *intr. c. dat. or abl.* trust in.
con-fŭgio, -fūgi, — (3), *intr.* fly for help.
con-grĕdior, -gressus sum (3), *intr.* meet with, fight with (*dat.*).
con-iungo, -nxi, -nctum (3), *tr.* join together.
coniunx, -ŭgis, *c.* husband *or* wife.
conscendo, -di, -sum (3), *tr.* climb, embark on.
conscius, -a, -um, conscious, having knowledge of.
con-sīdo, -sēdi, -sessum (3), *intr.* settle, rest.
consĭlium, -i, *n.* purpose, plan.
con-sisto, -stĭti, -stĭtum (3), *intr.* stop, rest, settle.
conspectus, -ūs, *m.* view, sight.
conspĭcio, -spexi, -spectum (3), *tr.* see.
constĭtuo, -ui, -ūtum (3), *tr.* place, determine.
con-tendo, -di, -tum (3), *intr.* strive.
contingo, -tĭgi, -tactum (3), *tr.* touch; *intr. c. dat.* befall.
contrā, *adv.* on the other hand; *prep. c. acc.* opposite to, over against.
contrārius, -a, -um, opposing.
contundo, -tŭdi, -tūsum (3), *tr.* crush.
cōnūbium, -i, *n.* marriage.
con-vello, -velli, -vulsum (3), *tr.* tear to pieces, shatter.
con-vĕnio, -vēni, -ventum (4), *intr.* come together.
converto, -verti, -versum (3), *tr.* turn round.

convexum, -i (*n. of adj.* **convexus**), hollow.
convīvium, -i, *n.* feast.
co-ŏrior, -ortus sum (4), *intr.* arise.
cōpia, -ae, *f.* abundance, opportunity, leave.
cŏr, cordis, *n.* heart.
cōram, *adv.* in the presence of, before you (*or* him, *etc.*).
cornu, -ūs, *n.* horn.
cŏrōna, -ae, *f.* crown, garland.
cŏrōno (1), *tr.* wreathe.
corpus, -ŏris, *n.* body.
cor-rĭpio, -rĭpui, -reptum (3), *tr.* seize, carry off, sweep away, hasten on.
corrumpo, -rūpi, -ruptum (3), *tr.* spoil.
cŏruscus, -a, -um, waving.
costa, -ae, *f.* rib.
cŏthurnus, -i, *m.* hunting-boot.
crātēr, -ēris, *acc. plur.* **-ēras,** *m.* mixing-bowl.
crēber, -bra, -brum, close, frequent, rife.
crēdo, -dĭdi, -dĭtum (3), *tr.* believe.
crīnis, -is, *m.* (*often in plur.*), hair.
crīnītus, -a, -um, long-haired.
crispo (1), sway, brandish.
cristātus, -a, -um, plumed.
crŏceus, -a, -um, saffron-coloured, yellow.
crūdēlis, -e, cruel, bitter.
cruentus, -a, -um, bloody.
cum, *conj.* when, since.
cum, *prep. c. abl.* with.
cŭmŭlus, -i, heap, mass.
cunctus, -a, -um, all.
cūr, *adv.* why?
cūra, -ae, anxiety, trouble, care.
curro, cŭcurri, cursum (3), *intr.* run.
currus, -ūs, *m.* chariot.
cursus, -ūs, *m.* running, voyage, flight.
cuspis, -ĭdis, *f.* spear-point, spear.
custōs, -ōdis, *c.* guard.
cycnus, -i, *m.* swan.

D

dăpis, *gen. sing.,* **dăpes,** *nom. plur. f.* banquet.
dător, -ōris, *m.* giver.
dē, *prep. c. abl.* from, according to.
dea, -ae, *f.* goddess.
dĕcōrus, -a, -um, beautiful, graceful.
dĕcus, -ŏris, *n.* ornament, beauty.
dēfessus, -a, -um, weary.
dē-fīgo, -fixi, -fixum (3), *tr.* fix.
dē-fluo, -xi, -xum (3), *intr.* flow down.
dehinc, *adv.* then, hereupon.
de-hisco, -hīvi, — (3), *intr.* yawn, split open.
deinde, *adv.* then, next.
dē-mitto, -mīsi, -missum (3), *tr.* send down, cast down, lower, derive.
dēmum, *adv.* at length.
dēni, -ae, -a, ten each, ten.
dē-pendeo, —, — (2), *intr.* hang down from.
dē-sĕro, -sĕrui, -sertum (3), *tr.* abandon; *hence* **deserta, -orum,** *n.* (*perf. partic. pass.*) deserts.
dē-sisto, -stĭti, -stĭtum (3), *intr. c. abl.* cease from.
de-specto (1), *tr.* look down upon.
de-spĭcio, -exi, -ectum (3), *tr.* look down upon.
dēsuētus, -a, -um, unaccustomed.
dēsŭper, *adv.* from above.
dē-trūdo, -si, -sum (3), *tr.* thrust off, push off.

deus, -i, *m.* god.
dē-vĕnio, -vēni, -ventum (4), *intr.* come down to, arrive at (*acc.* 365).
dē-vŏveo, -vōvi, -vōtum (2), *tr.* devote.
dextera *or* **dextra, -ae,** *f.* right hand.
*__dĭcio, -ōnis,__ *f.* dominion, sway.
dĭco (1), *tr.* dedicate, assign.
dīco, -xi, -tum (3), *tr.* say, tell, relate, call.
dictum, -i, *n.* saying, word.
diēs, -ēi, *c.* (*plur. masc.*), day, light.
dif-fundo, -fūdi, -fūsum (3), *tr.* scatter.
dignor (1), *tr.* think worthy of (*abl. of thing*).
dignus, -a, -um, worthy, fitting, proper.
dī-lĭgo, -lexi, -lectum (3), *tr.* love.
dī-mitto, -mīsi, -missum (3), *tr.* send about, send away.
dī-rĭgo, -rexi, -rectum (3), *tr.* arrange, direct.
dī-rĭpio, -rĭpui, -reptum (3), *tr.* tear apart, tear off.
dīrus, -a, -um, dreadful, terrible.
disco, dĭdĭci, — (3), *tr.* learn.
discrīmen, -ĭnis, *n.* difference, crisis, danger.
dis-cumbo, -cŭbui, -cŭbĭtum (3), *intr.* recline (*at table*).
dīs-ĭcio, -iēci, -iectum (3), *tr.* scatter.
dis-pello, -pŭli, -pulsum (3), *tr.* drive apart, disperse.
dis-sĭmŭlo (1), *tr.* dissemble, disguise ; *intr.* 516.
dis-tendo, -di, -tum (3), *tr.* stretch out, swell, fill.
diu, *adv.* for a long time, long.
dīva, -ae, *f.* goddess.
dīversus, -a, -um (*perf. pass. partic. of* **diverto**), turned in different ways, various.

dīvĕs, -ĭtis, rich.
dīvĭdo, -vīsi, -vīsum (3), *tr.* divide.
dīvīnus, -a, -um, divine, holy.
dīvus, -i, *m.* god.
do, dĕdi, dătum (1), *tr.* give, grant, produce, utter.
dŏceo, -cui, -ctum (3), *tr.* point out, inform.
dŏleo, -ui, -ĭtum (2), *tr. and intr.* grieve, grieve for, am indignant at.
dŏlor, -ōris, *m.* grief, anger.
dŏlus, -i, *m.* artifice, deceit.
dŏmĭnor (1), *intr.* rule, hold sway.
dŏmĭnus, -i, *m.* master, lord.
dŏmus, -ūs, *f.* house, home.
dōnec, *conj.* while, until.
dōnum, -i, *n.* gift.
dorsum, -i, *n.* back, ridge.
dŭbius, -a, -um, doubtful.
dūco, -xi, -ctum (3), *tr.* lead, derive, build line of.
ductor, -ōris, *m.* leader, captain.
dulcis, -e, sweet, dear, fresh (*of water*).
dum, *conj.* while, as long as, until.
dŭplex, -ĭcis, double, both.
dūro (1), *intr.* endure.
dūrus, -a, -um, hard.
dux, dŭcis, *c.* leader.

E

ē, ex, *prep. c. abl.* out of, from, according to.
ĕbur, -ŏris, *n.* ivory.
ē-dūco, -xi, -ctum (3), *tr.* lead forth.
ef-fĕro, extŭli, ēlātum, efferre, *tr.* carry out, lift up.
ef-fĭcio, -fēci, -fectum (3), *tr.* make, accomplish.
ef-fŏdio, -fōdi, -fossum (3), *tr.* dig out.

ef-fundo, -fūdi, -fūsum (3), *tr.* pour out.
ĕgens, -ntis, needy, in want.
ĕgŏ, mei, I.
ē-grĕdior, -gressus sum (3), *intr.* step out, land.
ēgrĕgius, -a, -um, eminent, illustrious.
ē-ĭcio, -iēci, -iectum (3), *tr.* throw out, cast ashore.
ē-lābor, -lapsus sum (3), *intr.* slip away, escape.
ē-mitto, -mīsi, -missum (3), *tr.* send forth, let loose.
ēn, *interj.* lo!
ĕnim, *conj.* for.
eo, īvi *or* **ii, ĭtum, īre,** *intr.* go.
ĕpŭlae, -ārum, *f.* banquet, feast.
ĕquĭdem, *adv.* surely, indeed.
ĕquus, -i, *m.* horse.
ergo, *conj.* therefore.
ē-rĭpio, -rĭpui, -reptum (3), *tr.* snatch away, save.
erro (1), *intr.* wander, stray.
error, -ōris, *m.* wandering.
ē-rumpo, -rūpi, -ruptum (3), *tr.* burst.
ĕt, *conj.* and, also; **et . . . et,** both . . . and.
ĕtiam, *conj.* also, even.
ē-verto, -verti, -versum (3), *tr.* overturn, upheave.
exănĭmus, -a, -um, lifeless.
ex-cēdo, -cessi, -cessum (3), *intr.* go forth, depart from.
excĭdium, -i, *n.* destruction.
ex-cĭdo, -cĭdi, — (3), *intr.* fall out, escape.
ex-cīdo, -cīdi, -cīsum (3), *tr.* cut out.
ex-cĭpio, -cēpi, -ceptum (3), *tr.* catch, take up, inherit.
ex-cūdo, -di, -sum (3), *tr.* strike from.
ex-cŭtio, -cussi, -cussum (3), *tr.* shake off.
ex-eo, -īvi *or* **-ii, -ĭtum, -īre,** *intr.* go out, go forth.
ex-erceo, -ui, -ĭtum (2), *tr.* train, keep busy, keep up.
ex-haurio, -hausi, -haustum (4), *tr.* drain, wear out.
ex-ĭgo, -ēgi, -actum (3), *tr.* drive out, determine, spend.
ex-ĭmo, -ēmi, -emptum (3), *tr.* take away.
ex-pĕdio (4), *tr.* extricate, fetch out.
ex-pello, -pŭli, -pulsum (3), *tr.* drive out.
ex-pĕrior, -pertus sum (4), *tr.* make trial of, experience.
ex-pleo, -plēvi, -plētum (2), *tr.* fill, satisfy, complete.
ex-plōro (1), *tr.* examine, ascertain.
ex-sĕro, -sĕrui, -sertum (3), *tr.* expose.
ex-spīro (1), *tr.* breathe out.
extemplo, *adv.* forthwith.
extrēmus, -a, -um, furthest, last; **extrema, -ōrum,** *n.* final doom, death.
ex-uo, -ui, -ūtum (3), *tr.* put off.
ex-ūro, -ussi, -ustum (3), *tr.* burn.

F

făcies, -ēi, *f.* form, shape.
făcĭlis, -e, easy.
făcio, fēci, factum (3), *tr.* make, do, perform.
factum, -i, *n.* deed.
fallo, fĕfelli, falsum (3), *tr.* deceive, counterfeit; *perf. partic. pass.* **falsus, -a, -um,** false, pretended.
fāma, -ae, *f.* report, rumour, renown.
fămes, -is, *f.* hunger.
fămŭla, -ae, *f.* maid-servant.
fămŭlus, -i, *m.* man-servant.
fandus, -a, -um (*gerundive of*

*for), that may be uttered; *hence* **fandum, -i,** *n.* right.
fās, *n. indecl.* divine law, right; **fas est,** it is fated.
fastīgium, -i, *n.* gable, top, chief point.
fătīgo (1), *tr.* weary.
fătisco, —, —, (3), *intr.* gape.
fātum, -i, *n.* oracle, fate, destiny.
făveo, fāvi, fautum (2), *intr. c. dat.* favour.
fax, făcis, *f.* torch, fire-brand.
fēlix, -īcis, fortunate, fertile, favourable.
fēmĭna, -ae, *f.* woman.
fĕra, -ae, *f.* wild beast.
fĕrīnus, -a, -um, of a wild beast; **fĕrīna, -ae,** *f.* venison (215).
fĕrio, —, — (4), *tr.* strike.
fĕro, tŭli, lātum, ferre, *tr.* bear, carry off, relate, say, extol; **me fero,** move, come.
fĕrox, -ōcis, bold, warlike.
ferrum, -i, *n.* iron, sword.
ferveo, ferbui, — (2), *intr.* boil, glow.
fessus, -a, -um, weary, worn out (*c. gen.* 178).
fētus, -a, -um, pregnant, teeming, rife.
fētus, -ūs, *m.* offspring, brood.
fĭdes, -ēi, *f.* belief, honour, good faith (*personified as a goddess* 292).
fīdūcia, -ae, *f.* confidence.
fīdus, -a, -um, trusty, faithful.
fīgo, fixi, fixum (3), *tr.* fix, imprint.
fīlius, -i, *m.* son.
fīnis, -is, *m.* end; *in plur.* borders, territory.
fio, fĭĕri, factus (*pass. of* **facio**), am made, become.
flāgro (1), *intr.* burn, glow.
flamma, -ae, *f.* flame, fire.
flammo (1), *tr.* kindle, inflame.
flāvus, -a, -um, yellow.
flecto, -xi, -um (3), *tr.* bend, turn, guide.
flōreus, -a, -um, flowery.
flōs, -ōris, *m.* flower.
fluctus, -ūs, *m.* wave.
flūmen, -ĭnis, *n.* river, flood.
fluo, -xi, -xum (3), *intr.* flow.
flŭvius, -i, *m.* river.
foedus, -ĕris, *n.* treaty, covenant, condition.
fŏlium, -i, *n.* leaf.
fōmes, -ĭtis, *m.* chip.
fons, -ntis, *m.* spring.
***for, fātus sum** (1), *tr.* say.
fŏris, -is, *f.* door.
forma, -ae, *f.* shape, beauty.
fors, *abl.* **forte,** *f.* chance.
forsan *or* **forsĭtan,** *adv.* perhaps.
fortis, -e, strong, brave.
fortūna, -ae, *f.* chance, fortune.
fortūnātus, -a, -um, fortunate.
fŏveo, fōvi, fōtum (2), *tr.* cherish, fondle.
frăgor, -ōris, *m.* crash, din, thunder.
frāgrans, -ntis, scented.
frango, frēgi, fractum (3), *tr.* break.
frāter, -tris, *m.* brother.
frĕmo, -ui, — (3), *intr.* murmur, applaud, roar, howl.
frēno (1), *tr.* bridle, curb.
frĕquens, -ntis, thronging.
frĕtum, -i, *n.* strait, sea.
frīgus, -ŏris, *n.* cold.
frondeus, -a, -um, leafy.
frons, -ntis, *f.* brow, front.
frūges, -um, *f.* grain.
frustrā, *adv.* in vain.
frustum, -i, *n.* piece.
fūcus, -i, *m.* drone.
fŭga, -ae, *f.* flight.
fŭgio, fūgi, — (3), *tr. and intr.* flee, flee from.
fŭgo (1), *tr.* drive away.
fulmen, -ĭnis, *n.* lightning.
fulvus, -a, -um, tawny, yellow.

fūnāle, -is, *n.* taper.
fundāmentum, -i, *n.* foundation.
fundo, fūdi, fūsum (3), *tr.* pour, lay low, stretch.
fūnus, -ĕris, *n.* funeral, death.
fŭriae, -ārum, *f.* madness, infatuation.
fŭro, —, — (3), *intr.* rage, rave, churn (*of the sea*).
fŭror, -ōris, *m.* madness; (*personified* 294).

G

gălea, -ae, *f.* helmet.
gaudeo, gāvīsus sum (2), *intr.* rejoice.
gaudium, -i, *n.* joy.
gāza, -ae, *f.* treasure.
gĕmĭnus, -a, -um, double, two.
gĕmĭtus, -ūs, *m.* sigh, groan.
gemma, -ae, *f.* jewel.
gĕmo, -ui, — (3), *tr. and intr.* groan, bewail.
gĕnĕtrix, -īcis, *f.* mother.
gĕnĭtor, -ōris, *m.* father.
gens, -ntis, *f.* nation, people.
gĕnu, -ūs, *n.* knee.
gĕnus, -ĕris, *n.* birth, descent, nation, race.
germāna, -ae, *f.* sister.
germānus, -i, *m.* brother.
gĕro, gessi, gestum (3), *tr.* carry, bear, wage (*war*).
gestō (1), *tr.* bear.
gigno, gĕnui, gĕnĭtum (3), *tr.* bear, beget.
glaeba, -ae, *f.* clod, soil.
glŏmĕro (1), *tr.* gather together.
grădior, gressus sum (3), *intr.* step, move.
grădus, -ūs, *m.* step, stair.
grandaevus, -a, -um, aged.
grātes (*only in nom. and acc. plur.*), *f.* thanks.
grăvis, -e, heavy, grievous, pregnant, venerable.
grăvĭter, *adv.* heavily, greatly.
grĕmium, -i, *n.* lap.
gressus, -ūs, *m.* step.
gurges, -ĭtis, *m.* deep water, abyss.
gusto (1), *tr.* taste.

H

hăbēna, -ae, *f.* rein.
hăbeo, -ui, -ĭtum (2), *tr.* hold, have.
hăbĭlis, -e, handy, shapely.
hăbĭtus, -ūs, *m.* raiment, garb.
hac (*abl. fem. sing. of* **hic**), *adv.* by this way; **hac . . . hac,** here . . . there.
haereo, haesi, haesum (2), *intr.* hang, cleave, cling.
hālo (1), *intr.* breathe, am fragrant.
hărēna, -ae, *f.* sand.
hasta, -ae, *f.* spear.
hastīle, -is, *n.* spear-shaft, javelin.
haud, *adv.* not.
haurio, hausi, haustum (4), *tr.* drain.
herba, -ae, *f.* grass.
hērōs, -ōis, *m.* hero.
heu, *interj.* alas!
heus, *interj.* ho!
hībernus, -a, -um, of winter; *hence* **hīberna, -orum (castra)** *n.* winter-quarters, winters in camp (266).
hīc, *adv.* here.
hic, haec, hoc, this; he, she, it; **hi . . . hi,** these . . . those.
hiemps, -ĕmis, *f.* winter, storm.
hinc, *adv.* hence; **hinc atque hinc,** on this side and on that.
hŏmo, -ĭnis, *c.* human being, man.
hŏnor, -ōris, *m.* honour, reward, sacrifice, grace, beauty.

horreo, -ui, — (2), *intr.* bristle, shudder; **horrens, -ntis,** rough.
horrĭdus, -a, -um, bristling, terrible.
hospes, -ĭtis, *m.* stranger, host, guest.
hospĭtium, -i, *n.* hospitality, welcome.
hostia, -ae, *f.* victim.
hostis, -is, *c.* enemy.
hūc, *adv.* hither.
hūmānus, -a, -um, human.
hŭmus, -i, *f.* ground; **hŭmi,** on the ground.
hȳmĕnaeus, -i, *m.* (*usually in plur.*), marriage.

I

iăceo, -ui, -ĭtum (2), *intr.* lie, lie dead, lie outspread.
iacto (1), *tr.* throw, utter wildly, turn over, drive about; *with reflexive,* boast.
iăcŭlor (1), *tr.* hurl.
iam, *adv.* now, already; **iam tum,** even then; **nec iam,** no longer.
iamdūdum, *adv.* long ago.
ĭbīdem, *adv.* in the same place.
īdem, eădem, ĭdem, the same.
ignārus, -a, -um, ignorant.
ignāvus, -a, -um, lazy.
ignis, -is, *m.* fire.
ignōbĭlis, -e, obscure, inglorious, base.
ignōtus, -a, -um, unknown.
ille, illa, illud, that; he, she, it.
illīc, *adv.* there.
il-līdo, -si, -sum (3), *tr.* dash against.
ĭmāgo, -ĭnis, *f.* image, shape, likeness, phantom.
imber, -bris, *m.* rain, water.
immānis, -e, huge, savage.
im-mĭneo, —, — (2), *intr. c. dat.* overhang.
immītis, -e, cruel, pitiless.
immo, *adv.* nay, rather.
immōtus, -a, -um, unmoved.
impar, -ăris, unequal, ill-matched.
im-pello, -pŭli, -pulsum (3), *tr.* strike, force.
impĕrium, -i, *n.* command, authority, dominion.
impĭger, -gra, -grum, quick, energetic.
impius, -a, -um, undutiful, unnatural.
im-pleo, -plēvi, -plētum (2), *tr.* fill, satisfy.
im-plĭco, -āvi *or* **-ui, -ātum** *or* **-ĭtum,** enfold, mingle.
im-pōno, -pŏsui, -pŏsĭtum (3), *tr.* put on, lay on.
imprōvīsus, -a, -um, unexpected.
īmus, -a, -um, lowest, deepest, depths of.
ĭn, *prep. c. acc.* into, on to; *c. abl.* in, on, among.
ĭnānis, -e, empty.
incautus, -a, -um, heedless, unsuspecting.
in-cēdo, -cessi, -cessum (3), *intr.* walk, move.
incendium, -i, *n.* fire, conflagration.
incendo, -di, -sum, kindle, inflame.
inceptum, -i, *n.* purpose, resolve.
incessus, -ūs, *m.* gait.
in-cĭpio, -cēpi, -ceptum (3), *tr. and intr.* begin.
incognĭtus, -a, -um, unknown.
inconcessus, -a, -um, unlawful.
in-crĕpĭto (1), *tr.* challenge.
in-cŭbo, -ui, -ĭtum (1), *intr.* lie on, brood over.
incultus, -a, -um, uncultivated.
in-cumbo, -cŭbui, -cŭbĭtum (3), *intr.* lean on, swoop down on.

in-cūso (1), *tr.* reproach, upbraid.
in-cŭtio, -cussi, -cussum (3), *tr.* strike into.
inde, *adv.* then, next.
in-dīco, -xi, -ctum (3), *tr.* appoint.
indignans, -ntis, wrathful, chafing.
ind-uo, -ui, -ūtum (3), *tr.* put on.
ĭnermis, -e, unarmed.
infandus, -a, -um, unspeakable, horrible.
infēlix, -īcis, unfortunate, wretched.
in-fĕro, -tŭli, -lātum, -ferre, *tr.* bring into; *with reflexive,* advance.
in-fīgo, -fixi, -fixum (3), *tr.* impale.
in-gĕmĭno (1), *intr.* increase, grow louder, redouble.
in-gĕmo, -ui, — (3), *intr.* groan.
ingens, -ntis, huge, mighty.
inhŭmātus, -a, -um, unburied.
ĭnĭmīcus, -a, -um, unfriendly, cruel, deadly.
ĭnīquus, -a, -um, unfair, hostile.
iniūria, -ae, wrong, insult.
inquam (*defective*), say.
inscius, -a, -um, ignorant.
in-scrībo, -scripsi, -scriptum (3), *tr.* mark.
in-sĕquor, -sĕcūtus sum (3), *tr. and intr.* follow, pursue.
insĭdiae, -ārum, *f.* stratagem, treachery.
in-sīdo, -sēdi, -sessum (3), *intr. c. dat.* settle on.
insignis, -e, distinguished, noted.
inspīro (1), *tr.* breathe into.
in-sto, -stĭti, -stātum (1), *intr. c. dat.* urge on, press on.
in-struo, -xi, -ctum (3), *tr.* furnish.
insŭla, -ae, *f.* island.
insŭper, *adv.* above, moreover.
intactus, -a, -um, untouched, virgin.
in-tento (1), *tr.* aim, threaten.
inter, *prep. c. acc.* among, amidst.
interdum, *adv.* at times.
intĕreā, *adv.* meanwhile.
***inter-for** (1), *intr.* interrupt.
intĕrior, -us, inner.
intĭmus, -a, -um (*superl. of* interior), inmost.
in-tŏno, -ui, — (1), *intr.* thunder.
intractābĭlis, -e, unmanageable, fierce.
intrō-grĕdior, -gressus sum (3), *intr.* enter.
intus, *adv.* within.
in-veho, -vexi, -vectum (3), *tr.* carry in; *pass.* ride on *or* along.
invīsus, -a, -um, hated, hateful.
invius, -a, -um, pathless, difficult.
ipse, -a, -um, myself, thyself, himself, herself.
īra, -ae, *f.* anger.
ir-rĭgo (1), *tr.* water, spread, diffuse.
ĭs, ea, ĭd, this, that; he, she, it
ĭter, itĭneris, *n.* way.
iŭbeo, iussi, iussum (2), *tr.* order, bid.
iūdĭcium, -i, *n.* judgement.
iŭgo (1), *tr.* yoke, marry.
iŭgum, -i, *n.* yoke, ridge.
iungo, -nxi, -nctum (3), *tr.* join, yoke.
iūs, iūris, *n.* right, law.
iussum, -i, *n.* command.
iustĭtia, -ae, *f.* justice.
iustus, -a, -um, just, fair.
iŭvĕnis, -is, *c.* young man *or* woman.
iŭventa, -ae, *f.* time of youth, youth, youthful vigour.

iŭventūs, -ūtis, *f.* body of youths, youths.
iŭvo, iūvi, iūtum (1), *tr.* help, please; *impers.* 203.

L

lābor, lapsus sum (3), *intr.* glide, fall, pass away, move on.
lăbor, -ōris, *m.* work, task, toil, hardship.
lăbōro (1), *tr. and intr.* toil, form; **lăbōrātus, -a, -um,** wrought.
lacrĭma, -ae, *f.* tear.
lacrĭmo (1), *intr.* weep.
laedo, -si, -sum (3), *tr.* hurt, offend, slight.
laetĭtia, -ae, *f.* joy.
laetor (1), *intr.* rejoice, am jubilant.
laetus, -a, -um, joyful, fertile, luxuriant.
laevus, -a, -um, left; **laeva, -ae,** *f.* left hand.
lăpis, -ĭdis, *m.* stone.
lăquear, -āris, *n.* panelled ceiling.
largus, -a, -um, copious, plentiful.
lātē, *adv.* widely.
lăteo, -ui, — (2), *intr.* lie hid; *tr.* escape the notice of (130).
lătex, -ĭcis, *m.* liquid.
lātus, -a, -um, broad.
lătus, -ĕris, *n.* side.
laus, -dis, *f.* praise, renown, desert.
laxus, -a, -um, loose.
lĕgo, lēgi, lectum (3), *tr.* gather, choose.
lēnio (4), *tr.* soothe, soften.
lĕvis, -e, light.
lĕvo (1), *tr.* lift up, raise, lighten.
lex, lēgis, *f.* law.
lībo (1), *tr.* taste, touch, pour (*as a libation*).
lĭcet, lĭcuit *and* **lĭcĭtum est,** it is permitted.
līmen, -ĭnis, *n.* threshold, entrance.
linquo, līqui, — (3), *tr.* leave.
līquor, — (3), *intr.* am liquid.
lītus, -ŏris, *n.* shore.
lŏco (1), *tr.* place, lay.
lŏcus, -i, *m.* (*plur.* **lŏca** *or* **lŏci**), place.
longē, *adv.* afar, far off.
longus, -a, -um, long, deep.
lŏquor, locūtus sum (3), *tr. and intr.* speak, say.
lōrum, -i, *n.* thong; *in plur.* reins.
luctor (1), *intr.* wrestle, struggle.
lūcus, -i, *m.* grove.
lūdo, -si, -sum (3), *intr.* play, sport; *tr.* deceive.
lūmen, -ĭnis, *n.* light, eye.
lūna, -ae, *f.* moon.
lūnātus, -a, -um, crescent-shaped.
luo, lui, — (3), *tr.* atone for.
lŭpa, -ae, *f.* she-wolf.
lustro (1), *tr.* traverse, survey, observe.
lustrum, -i, *n.* period of five years.
lux, lūcis, *f.* light.
luxus, -ūs, *m.* luxury, magnificence.
lychnus, -i, *m.* lamp.
lympha, -ae, *f.* water.
lynx, -ncis, *c.* lynx.

M

măcŭlōsus, -a, -um, spotted.
maereo, —, — (2), *intr.* mourn.
maestus, -a, -um, mournful, sorrowing.
māgālia, -ium, *n.* huts.
măgis, *adv.* more.
măgister, -tri, *m.* master, steersman.

măgistrātus, -ūs, *m.* magistrate, officer.
magnănĭmus, -a, -um, great-hearted.
magnus, -a, -um, great, loud (*of sounds*); *superl.* **maximus, -a, -um,** eldest, 521, 654.
mălus, -a, -um, bad, evil; **mălum, -i,** *n.* misfortune.
mamma, -ae, *f.* breast, pap.
măneo, mansi, mansum (2), *intr.* remain, endure.
mantēle, -is, *n.* napkin.
mănus, ūs, *f.* hand, handiwork.
măre, -is, *n.* sea.
māter, -tris, *f.* mother.
mātūro (1), *tr.* hasten.
mĕdĭtor (1), *tr. and intr.* purpose, intend.
mĕdius, -a, -um, mid, middle of, midst, between.
mĕl, mellis, *n.* honey.
mĕlius, *compar. adv.* better.
membrum, -i, *n.* limb.
mĕmĭni (*defect. perf.*), *tr. and intr.* remember.
mĕmor, -ŏris, remembering, unrelenting.
mĕmŏro (1), *tr.* relate, tell, call.
mens, -ntis, *f.* mind, purpose.
mensa, -ae, *f.* table.
mensis, -is, *m.* month.
mercor (1), *tr.* buy.
mĕrĭtum, -i, *n.* desert, service.
mĕrum, -i, *n.* unmixed wine, wine.
-met, *emphatic suffix attached to pronouns*; **vosmet** 207.
mēta, -ae, *f.* limit.
mĕtuo, -ui, — (3), *tr.* fear.
mĕtus, -ūs, *m.* fear.
meus, -a, -um, my, mine.
mĭco, -ui, — (1), *intr.* quiver, flash, gleam.
mille, *adj.* thousand; **mīlia, -ium,** *n.* thousands.
mĭnister, -tri, *m.* attendant.
mĭnistro (1), *tr.* provide, furnish.
mĭnor (1), *intr.* jut out, tower.
mĭnor, -ōris, less; **mĭnōres, -um,** *m.* descendants.
mĭnus, *compar. adv.* less.
mīrābĭlis, -e, wonderful.
mīror (1), *tr.* wonder at.
mīrus, -a, -um, wonderful, strange.
misceo, miscui, mixtum (2), *tr.* mix, stir, stir up, confuse.
mĭser, -ĕra, -ĕrum, wretched, hapless.
mĭsĕrābĭlis, -e, pitiable.
mĭsĕror (1), *tr.* pity.
mītesco, —, — (3), *intr.* grow gentle.
mitto, mīsi, missum (3), *tr.* send, dismiss.
mŏdŏ, *adv.* only.
mŏdus, -i, *m.* way, manner.
moenia, -ium, *n.* city walls, city.
mōles, -is, *f.* mass, effort.
mōlior (4), *tr.* work, build, contrive.
mollio (4), *tr.* soften, tame.
mollis, -e, soft.
mŏnīle, -is, *n.* necklace.
mons, -ntis, *m.* mountain, hill.
monstro (1), *tr.* show, point out.
mŏra, -ae, *f.* delay.
mŏror (1), *tr. and intr.* wait, delay, hinder.
mors, -rtis, *f.* death.
morsus, -ūs, *m.* bite.
mortālis, -e, mortal.
mos, mōris, *m.* custom, law.
mŏveo, mōvi, mōtum (2), *tr.* move, stir, trouble, awake.
mulceo, -si, -sum (2), *tr.* stroke, calm.
multus, -a, -um, much, many; **multum,** *adv.* much.
mūnio (4), *tr.* fortify.
mūnus, -ĕris, *n.* gift.
murmur, -ŭris, *n.* noise, roar.
mūto (1), *tr.* change.

N

nam *and* **namque,** *conj.* for.
nascor, nātus sum (3), *intr.* am born.
nāta, -ae, *f.* daughter.
nātus, -i, *m.* son.
nāvĭgo (1), *tr. and intr.* sail, sail over.
nāvis, -is, *f.* ship.
nē, *conj.* lest.
-nĕ, *enclitic, interrogative particle. In indirect questions,* whether, or.
nĕbŭla, -ae, *f.* cloud, mist.
nĕc: *see* **nĕque.**
nec-dum, *conj.* and not yet.
nectar, -ăris, *n.* nectar (*the drink of the gods*); *used of* honey 433.
necto, nexui, nexum (3), *tr.* bind.
nĕfandus, -a, -um, unutterable, impious; **nĕfandum, -i,** *n.* wrong.
nĕmus, -ŏris, *n.* wood, grove.
nĕque *or* **nĕc,** *conj.* nor, and not; **neque . . . neque,** neither . . . nor; **nec non,** moreover.
nĕqueo, -ii, —, *intr.* am unable, cannot.
nescio, -ĭvi *or* **-ii, —** (4), *tr.* do not know of.
nescius, -a, -um, ignorant.
neu, nēve, *conj.* and that not, and lest.
nī, *conj.* unless.
nĭger, -gra, -grum, black, dark, swarthy.
nimbōsus, -a, -um, rainy, stormy.
nimbus, -i, *m.* rain-cloud, storm-cloud.
nĭteo, -ui, — (2), *intr.* shine.
nĭveus, -a, -um, snowy, snow-white.
no (1), *intr.* swim.
nōdus, -i, *m.* knot.
nōmen, -ĭnis, *n.* name.
nōn, *adv.* not.
nosco, nōvi, nōtum (3), *tr.* become acquainted with; *in perf.* know; *past. partic. pass.* **nōtus, -a, -um,** known, famous.
noster, -tra, -trum, our.
nŏvem, *indecl. num.* nine.
nŏvĭtas, -ātis, *f.* newness.
nŏvus, -a, -um, new, fresh, early.
nox, noctis, *f.* night, darkness.
noxa, -ae, *f.* fault, crime.
nūbes, -is, *f.* cloud.
nūdo (1), *tr.* lay bare, expose.
nūdus, -a, -um, bare.
nullus, -a, -um, no, none.
nūmen, -ĭnis, *n.* nod, will, power, divine presence, godhead.
nŭmerus, -i, *m.* number.
nunc, *adv.* now; **nunc . . . nunc,** at one time . . . at another.
nuntio (1), *tr.* report, announce.
nūtrīmentum, -i, *n.* fuel.
nūtrix, -īcis, *f.* nurse.
nympha, -ae, *f.* nymph.

O

O! *interj.* Oh!
ŏb, *prep. c. acc.* on account of.
obiectus, -ūs, *m.* opposition, barrier.
ob-ruo, -ui, -ŭtum (3), *tr.* overwhelm, sink.
obscūrus, -a, -um, dark.
ob-sto, -stĭti, — (1), *intr. c. dat.* oppose, hinder.
ob-stŭpesco, -stŭpui, — (3), *intr.* am amazed.
ob-tundo, -tŭdi, -tūsum *or* **-tunsum** (3), *tr.* blunt, make dull.
***obtūtus, -ūs,** *m.* gaze.
obvius, -a, -um, in the way, to meet (*dat.*).
occāsus, -ūs, *m.* downfall.

oc-cŭbo (1), *intr.* lie dead.
occŭlo, -cŭlui, -cultum (3), *tr.* hide.
oc-cumbo, -cŭbui, -cŭbĭtum (3), *intr.* fall, die.
oc-curro, -curri, -cursum (3), *intr.* come in the way, appear.
ŏcŭlus, -i, *m.* eye.
ŏdium, -i, *n.* hate.
ŏdor, -ōris, *m.* scent, fragrance.
of-fĕro, obtŭli, oblātum, offerre, *tr.* present.
offĭcium, -i, *n.* service.
ōlim, *adv.* (*lit.* at that time); formerly, hereafter.
olle, *old form of* **ille.**
ōmen, -ĭnis, *n.* omen; *in plur.* auspices.
omnĭpŏtens, -ntis, all-powerful.
omnis, -e, all.
ŏnĕro (1), *tr.* load, store.
ŏnus, -ĕris, *n.* load, burden.
ŏnustus, -a, -um, laden.
ŏpem (*acc.*), **-is,** power; *in plur.* wealth.
ŏpīmus, -a, -um, rich, fertile.
op-pĕrior, -pertus sum (4), *tr.* wait for.
op-pĕto, -īvi *or* **-ii, -ītum** (3) *tr.* encounter; *with ellipse of* **mortem,** encounter death, die.
op-prĭmo, -pressi, -pressum (3), *tr.* overwhelm.
opto (1), *tr.* choose, desire.
ŏpŭlentus, -a, -um, rich.
ŏpus, -ĕris, *n.* work.
ōra, -ae, *f.* coast, region.
orbis, -is, *m.* circle, revolution; **orbis terrārum,** the world.
ordior, orsus sum (4), *tr.* begin.
ordo, -ĭnis, *m.* order, line.
ŏrīgo, -ĭnis, *f.* beginning, source.
ŏrior, ortus sum (4), *intr.* spring, rise.
ornātus, -ūs, *m.* adornment, apparel.
ōro (1), *tr.* pray to, pray for.
ōs, ōris, *n.* mouth, face.
ŏs, ossis, *n.* bone.
oscŭlum, -i, *n.* little mouth; *in plur.* lips, kisses.
ostendo, -di, -tum (3), *tr.* point out, promise.
ostium, -i, *n.* door, entrance; mouth of a river or harbour (*often in plur.*).
ostrum, -i, *n* purple.

P

pābŭlum, -i, *n.* pasture, food.
paenĭtet, -uit (2), *impers.* it repents.
palla, -ae, *f.* mantle.
pallĭdus, -a, -um, pale.
palma, -ae, *f.* palm, hand.
pando, -di, -sum (3), *tr.* spread out, disclose; *perf. partic. pass.* **passus, -a, -um,** dishevelled (*of hair*).
pār, păris, equal.
parco, pĕperci, parsum (3), *intr. c. dat.* spare.
părens, -ntis, *c.* parent.
pāreo, -ui, — (2), *intr. c. dat.* obey.
părĭter, *adv.* equally, on equal terms.
păro (1), *tr.* make ready, prepare.
pars, partis, *f.* part, share; **pars . . . pars,** some . . . others.
partior (4), *tr.* distribute.
partus, -ūs, *m.* birth.
pasco, pāvi, pastum (3), *tr.* feed; *pass. intr.* feed, graze.
păteo, -ui, — (2), *intr.* lie open, am clear, am revealed.
păter, -tris, *m.* father; *in plur.* patricians (7).
pătĕra, -ae, *f.* bowl.
pătior, passus sum (3), *tr.* bear, suffer, allow.

pătria, -ae, *f.* fatherland, country.
pătrius, -a, -um, of a father, ancestral.
paucus, -a, -um, few.
paulātim, *adv.* little by little, gradually.
pax, pācis, *f.* peace.
pectus, -ŏris, *n.* breast.
pĕcus, -ŏris, *n.* cattle, herd.
pĕcus, -ŭdis, *f.* single head of cattle, beast.
pĕlăgus, -i, *n.* open sea, sea.
pello, pĕpŭli, pulsum (3), *tr.* drive, banish.
pelta, -ae, *f.* shield.
pĕnātes, -ium, *m.* gods of the household *or* of the state; home, dwelling.
pendeo, pĕpendi, — (2), *intr.* hang.
pĕnĕtro (1), *tr.* enter, make way into.
pĕnĭtus, *adv.* far within.
pĕnus, -ūs *or* **-i,** *m. and f.* food, victuals, store.
peplus, -i, *m. and* **peplum, -i,** *n.* robe.
pĕr, *prep. c. acc.* through (*of time or space*).
per-agro (1), *tr.* wander through.
per-cŭtio, -cussi, -cussum (3), *tr.* strike through, move, astound.
per-fĕro, -tŭli, -lātum, -ferre (*tr.*), bring, betake.
per-flo (1), *tr.* blow through *or* across, sweep.
pergo, perrexi, perrectum (3), *intr.* go on, advance.
perīcŭlum *or* **pĕrīclum, -i,** *n.* danger.
per-lābor, -lapsus sum (3), *tr.* glide over.
per-misceo, -miscui, -mixtum (2), *tr.* mingle.
per-mitto, -mīsi, -missum (3), *tr.* allow.
per-solvo, -solvi, -sŏlūtum (3), *tr.* pay.
per-sŏno, -ui, -ĭtum (1), *intr.* play, make music.
per-tempto (1), *tr.* try, test, thrill.
pēs, pĕdis, *m.* foot.
pestis, -is, *f.* plague, ruin.
pĕto, -īvi *or* **-ii, -ītum** (3), *tr.* seek, make for, aim at, strive to win.
phăretra, -ae, *f.* quiver.
pictūra, -ae, *f.* picture.
piĕtas, -ātis, *f.* goodness, righteousness.
pingo, pinxi, pictum (3), *tr.* paint, embroider.
pinguis, -e, fat, rich, fertile.
pius, -a, -um, good, dutiful, just.
plăceo, -ui, -ĭtum (2), *intr. c. dat.* please; **placet, plăcuit** *or* **plăcĭtum est,** *impers.* it seems good.
plăcĭdus, -a, -um, calm, peaceful.
plāco (1), *tr.* calm.
plăga, -ae, *f.* region, tract.
plausus, -ūs, *m.* clapping, applause.
plēnus, -a, -um, full.
plūs, plūris, *n.* more.
pōcŭlum, -i, cup.
poena, -ae, *f.* punishment, penalty.
pollĭceor, -itus sum (2), *tr.* promise.
pŏlus, -i, *m.* sky, heavens.
pondus, -ĕris, *n.* weight.
pōno, pŏsui, pŏsĭtum (3), *tr.* place, lay down, lay aside, found.
pontus, -i, *m.* sea.
pŏpŭlo (1), *tr.* ravage.
pŏpŭlus, -i, *m.* nation, people.
porta, -ae, *f.* gate.
porto (1), *tr.* carry.
portus, -ūs, *m.* harbour.

posco, pŏposci, — (3), *tr.* demand, ask for.
possum, pŏtui, posse, *intr.* am able, can.
post, *adv.* afterwards, next; *prep. c. acc.* after, behind.
post-hăbeo, -ui, -ĭtum (2), *tr.* esteem less.
postquam, *conj.* after that, when.
pŏtens, -ntis, powerful, ruling over (*c. gen.*).
pŏtentia, -ae, *f.* power, might.
pŏtior (4), *intr. c. abl. or gen.* take possession of, win.
praecĭpuē, *adv.* especially.
praeda, -ae, *f.* plunder, prey, game.
prae-mitto, -mīsi, -missum (3), *tr.* send before, send in front.
praemium, -i, *n.* reward.
praeruptus, -a, -um, sheer, steep.
praesens, -ntis, instant, immediate.
praesēpe, -is, *n.* fold, hive.
prae-sto, -stĭti, -stĭtum (1), *intr. c. dat.* surpass; **praestans, -ntis,** surpassing, beautiful; **praestat,** *impers.* it is better.
praetĕreā, *adv.* besides, hereafter, henceforth.
prae-verto, -ti, — (3), *tr.* occupy beforehand; **praevertor,** *tr.* outstrip.
prĕmo, pressi, pressum (3), *tr.* press, control, tighten, press hard on.
prīdem, *adv.* [illegible] ago.
prīmum, *adv.* for the first time, first; **ut primum,** as soon as.
prīmus, -a, -um, first; **in primis,** especially.
princeps, -ĭpis, first, foremost.
prior, -ōris, former, first.
priusquam, *conj.* before.
prō, *prep. c. abl.* on behalf of, instead of, in return for.
prŏcax, -ācis, wanton, boisterous (*of winds*).
prŏcella, -ae, *f.* gale, blast.
prŏcĕres, -um, *m.* nobles.
prŏcul, *adv.* far off, from afar.
prō-do, -dĭdi, -dĭtum (3), *tr.* betray.
prŏ-fĭciscor, -fectus sum (3), *intr.* set out.
***prŏ-for** (1), *tr.* speak out, speak, say.
prŏfŭgus, -a, -um, exiled.
prŏfundus, -a, -um, deep, vast.
prōgĕnies, -ēi, *f.* offspring.
prohĭbeo, -ui, -ĭtum (2), *tr.* keep off, drive away.
prōles, -is, *f.* offspring.
prō-luo, -lui, -lūtum (3), *tr.* drench, flood.
prō-mitto, -mīsi, -missum (3), *tr.* promise.
prōnus, -a, -um, face downwards, forward.
prŏpe, *adv.* near; *compar.* **propius.**
prŏpĕro (1), *intr.* hasten.
prŏprius, -a, -um, own.
prōra, -ae, *f.* prow, bow.
prō-rumpo, -rūpi, -ruptum (3), *tr.* cast forth; **proruptus, -a, -um,** bursting fōrth.
prospectus, -ūs, *m.* view.
prō-spĭcio, -spexi, -spectum (3), *tr.* look out on.
proxĭmus, -a, -um, nearest.
pūbes, -is, *f.* youth (*collectively*), young men.
puer, -ĕri, *m.* boy.
pugna, -ae, *f.* battle.
pulcher, -chra, -chrum, beautiful, glorious.
pulvis, -ĕris, *m.* dust.
puppis, -is, *f.* stern, ship.
purgo (1), *tr.* clear, melt.
purpŭreus, -a, -um, red, purple, bright, radiant.

Q

quā, *adv.* by which way, where (*rel.*); in any way (*indef.*).
quaero, quaesīvi, quaesītum (3), *tr.* search, seek.
quālis, -e, *interrog.* of what kind? *relat.* such as.
quam, *adv.* how; *conj.* than.
quando, *conj.* since.
quantus, -a, -um, how great? (*interrog.*); as great as (*rel.*).
quārē, *adv.* why? (*interrog.*); wherefore (*rel.*).
quasso (1), *tr.* shatter, batter.
quăter, *adv.* four times.
-quĕ, and; **-que . . . -que**, both . . . and.
quĕror, questus sum (3), *tr. and intr.* lament.
qui, quae, quod, *rel. pron.* who, which.
qui, quae, quod, *interrog. adj.* which? what?
qui, quae, quod, *indef. adj. and pron.* any, any one.
quīcunque, quaecunque, quodcunque, whosoever, whatsoever.
quies, -ētis, *f.* rest, sleep.
quiesco, -ēvi, -ētum (3), *intr.* rest, repose.
quiētus, -a, -um, calm, gentle.
quīn, *adv.* nay, indeed.
quinquāginta, *indecl. num.* fifty.
quippe, *adv.* surely, indeed, to be sure.
quis, quid, *interrog. pronoun*, who? what? **quid**, why? (quis *is adj.* 615).
quis, qua, quid, *indef. pron.* any one, anything.
quisquam, quidquam *or* **quicquam**, any one, anything.
quisquis, quidquid, whoever, whatever.
quō, *adv.* whither?
quōcircā, *conj.* wherefore.
quondam, *adv.* formerly.
quŏque, *conj.* also.

R

răbies, —, -em, -e, madness, rage.
răpĭdus, -a, -um, swift.
răpio, -ui, -tum (3), *tr.* seize, carry off, take quickly.
rapto (1), *tr.* drag.
rārus, -a, -um, loose, scattered.
rătis, -is, *f.* raft, ship.
rĕcens, -ntis, fresh.
rĕ-cĭpio, -cēpi, -ceptum (3), *tr.* get back, recover.
rĕ-clūdo, -si, -sum (3), *tr.* open, reveal.
rĕ-condo, -dĭdi, -dĭtum (3), *tr.* hide.
rectum, -i, *n.* right, justice.
rĕ-curso (1), run back, recur.
red-do, -dĭdi, -dĭtum (3), *tr.* give back, utter.
rĕd-ŏleo, -ui, — (2), *intr.* am scented with.
rĕ-dūco, -xi, -ctum (3), *tr.* bring back.
rĕdux, -ŭcis, returned.
rĕ-fĕro, rettŭli, rĕlātum, rĕferre, *tr.* bring back, change, report, say.
rĕ-fulgeo, -fulsi, — (2), *intr.* shine, gleam.
rĕ-fundo, -fūdi, -fūsum, pour back.
rēgālis, -e, royal.
rēgīna, -ae, *f.* queen.
rĕgio, -ōnis, *f.* district, place.
rēgius, -a, -um, royal.
regno (1), *intr.* reign.
regnum, -i, *n.* sovereignty, kingdom.
rĕgo, -xi, -ctum (3), *tr.* rule, control.
rēlĭquiae, -ārum, *f.* remnant.
rēmĭgium, -i, *n.* rowing, oarage.

rĕ-mordeo, — , -morsum (2), *tr.* bite again, trouble.
rēmus, -i, *m.* oar.
rĕ-pendo, -di, -sum (3), *tr.* weigh in return, balance.
rĕpente, *adv.* suddenly.
rĕ-pĕto, -īvi *or* **-ii, -ītum** (3), *tr.* fetch back, retrace.
rĕ-pōno, -pŏsui, -pŏsĭtum (3), *tr.* put back, restore, store up.
rĕ-quīro, -quīsīvi, -quīsītum (3), *tr.* seek again, deplore.
rēs, rēi, *f.* thing, event, fortune; *in plur.* the world.
rĕsĕs, -ĭdis, inert, unstirred.
rĕ-sīdo, -sēdi, — (3), *intr.* sit down.
re-specto (1), *tr.* look back at, regard.
re-spondeo, -di, -sum (2), *tr.* answer; answer to, agree with (*c. dat.*).
re-sto, -stĭti, — (1), *intr.* remain, stand clear, survive.
rĕsŭpīnus, -a, -um, on the back.
rĕ-surgo, -surrexi, -surrectum (3), *intr.* rise again.
rĕ-tĕgo, -texi, -tectum (3), *tr.* uncover, reveal.
rĕ-vīso, —, — (3), *tr.* revisit.
rĕ-vŏco (1), *tr.* call back, restore.
rex, rēgis, *m.* king, ruler.
rĭgeo, —, — (2), *intr.* am stiff.
rīma, -ae, *f.* crack, seam.
rīpa, -ae, *f.* bank.
rŏgĭto (1), *tr.* ask often, ask eagerly.
rŏseus, -a, -um, rosy.
rŏta, -ae, *f.* wheel.
rŭdens, -ntis, *m.* rope.
ruīna, -ae, *f.* fall, downfall.
ruo, rui, rŭtum (3), *tr. and intr.* hurry, speed; upturn, upheave.
rūpes, -is, *f.* crag.
rūs, rūris, *n.* country.

S

săcerdos, -ōtis, *c.* priest, priestess.
sacro (1), *tr.* hallow; **sacrātus, -a, -um,** holy.
saecŭlum, -i, *n.* generation, age.
saepe, *adv.* often.
saepio, saepsi, saeptum (4), *tr.* hedge in, fence, enclose.
saevio (4), *intr.* am fierce, rage.
saevus, -a, -um, stern, fierce, cruel.
săgitta, -ae, *f.* arrow.
sal, sălis, *m.* brine, the sea.
saltem, *adv.* at least.
sălum, -i, *n.* the open sea, the main.
sălus, -ūtis, *f.* safety.
sanctus, -a, -um, sacred, inviolable.
sanguis, -ĭnis, *m.* blood, family, stock.
sător, -ōris, *m.* father.
saxum, -i, *n.* rock, stone.
scaena, -ae, *f.* stage, background.
scĕlus, -ĕris, *n.* crime.
sceptrum, -i, *n.* staff, sceptre; sovereignty (*often in plur.*).
scindo, scĭdi, scissum (3), *tr.* rend, cleave, part.
scintilla, -ae, *f.* spark.
scio (4), *tr.* know.
scŏpŭlus, -i, *m.* rock, crag, cliff.
scūtum, -i, *n.* shield.
sē *or* **sēsē, sui,** himself, herself, itself, themselves.
sēcessus, -ūs, *m.* seclusion, retirement, recess.
sē-clūdo, -si, -sum (3), *tr.* shut off.
sĕco, -ui, -tum (1), *tr.* cut.
sĕcundus, -a, -um, following; second, gliding, favourable.
sēcūrus, -a, -um, free from care, untroubled.
sed, *conj.* but.

sĕdeo, sēdi, sessum (2), *intr.* sit.
sēdes, -is, *f.* abode, home, depth.
sĕdīle, -is, *n.* seat.
sēdĭtio, -ōnis, *f.* rebellion, strife.
sēmĭta, -ae, *f.* path.
semper, *adv.* always.
sĕnātus, -ūs, *m.* senate.
sēni, -ae, -a, six each, six.
sententia, -ae, *f.* purpose.
sentio, sensi, sensum (4), *tr.* feel, perceive, notice.
septem, *indecl. num.* seven.
septĭmus, -a, -um, seventh.
sĕquor, sĕcūtus sum (3), *tr.* follow.
sĕrēno (1), *tr.* make clear, clear.
sĕries, — , -em, -e, *f.* succession.
sermo, -ōnis, *m.* talk.
serta, -ōrum, *n.* garlands, wreaths.
servĭtium, -i, *n.* slavery, bondage.
servo (1), *tr.* save, keep.
seu : *see* sive.
sī, *conj.* if.
sīc, *adv.* so, thus.
sīdus, -ĕris, *n.* star.
signum, -i, *n.* mark, token, figure.
sĭlentium, -i, *n.* silence.
sĭleo, -ui, — (2), *intr.* am silent.
sĭlex, -ĭcis, *c.* flint.
silva, -ae, *f.* forest, wood.
sĭmĭlis, -e, like.
sĭmul, *adv.* at the same time; **simul . . . simul,** both . . . and.
sĭmŭlo (1), *tr.* feign, pretend.
sīn, *conj.* but if.
sĭne, *prep. c. abl.* without.
singŭli, -ae, -a, one each, one by one, separate.
sĭno, sīvi, sĭtum (3), *tr.* allow.
sĭnus, -ūs, *m.* fold of the dress, hollow (*of a shore*), bay.

sīve *or* **seu,** *conj.* or if; **sive . . . sive,** if . . . or if, whether . . . or.
sŏcio (1), *tr.* associate.
sŏcius, -i, *m.* comrade.
sōl, sōlis, *m.* sun, sunlight.
sŏleo, solĭtus sum (2), *intr.* am wont.
sŏlium, -i, *n.* seat, throne.
sōlor (1), *tr.* comfort, console, lighten, make up for.
sŏlum, -i, *n.* ground.
sōlus, -a, -um, alone, only.
solvo, solvi, sŏlūtum (3), *tr.* loosen, dismiss, relax.
somnus, -i, *m.* sleep.
sŏno, -ui, -ĭtum (1), *intr.* sound, roar.
sŏnōrus, -a, -um, loud, roaring, howling.
sōpio (4), *tr.* lull to sleep.
sŏror, -ōris, *f.* sister.
sors, sortis, *f.* lot.
spargo, -si, -sum (3), *tr.* scatter.
spĕcŭlor (1), *tr.* spy out, observe.
spēlunca, -ae, *f.* cave.
sperno, sprēvi, sprētum (3), *tr.* despise.
spēro (1), *tr.* hope, look for.
spēs, spĕi, *f.* hope.
spīro (1), *tr. and intr.* breathe, breathe forth, exhale.
splendĭdus, -a, -um, bright, resplendent.
spŏlia, -ōrum, *n.* spoils.
sponda, -ae, *f.* couch.
spūma, -ae, *f.* foam.
spūmo (1), *intr.* foam.
stăbĭlis, -e, firm, lasting.
stagnum, -i, *n.* still water.
stătuo, -ui, -ūtum (3), *tr.* place, build.
sterno, strāvi, strātum (3), *tr.* spread out, lay low; **strāta, -ōrum,** *n.* pavement (422).
stīpo (1), *tr.* press, pack, throng.

stirps, -pis, *f.* trunk, stock, lineage.
sto, stĕti, stătum (1), *intr.* stand, stand firm, abide.
strĕpĭtus, -ūs, *m.* noise.
strīdeo (2) *and* **strīdo** (3), **-di,** — , *intr.* creak, grate, shriek, whirr.
strīdor, -ōris, *m.* creaking, whistling.
stringo, strinxi, strictum (3), *tr.* strip.
struo, -xi, -ctum (3), *tr.* build, pile up, arrange.
stŭdium, -i, *n.* eagerness, pursuit.
stŭpeo, -ui, — (2), *intr.* am amazed.
suādeo, suāsi, suāsum (2), *intr. c. dat.* advise, urge.
sŭb, *prep.* (1) *c. acc.* under, up to, just before; (2) *c. abl.* under, beneath, down in.
sub-dūco, -xi, -ctum (3), *tr.* haul up on shore, beach.
sŭb-eo, -ii, -ĭtum, -īre, *intr.* go in, enter.
sŭb-ĭgo, -ēgi, -actum (3), *tr.* subdue.
sŭbĭto, *adv.* suddenly.
sŭbĭtus, -a, -um, sudden.
sublīmis, -e, high, borne aloft.
sub-mergo, -si, -sum (3), *tr.* sink.
sub-necto, -nexui, -nexum (3), *tr.* bind beneath.
subnixus, -a, -um (*perf. part. of* **sub-nītor**), supported by, resting on.
sub-rīdeo, -rīsi, — (2), *intr.* smile.
sub-volvo, — , — (3), *tr.* roll up.
suc-cēdo, -cessi, -cessum (3), *intr. c. dat.* come under, enter.
suc-cingo, -nxi, -nctum (3), *tr.* gird from below *or* about.
suc-curro, -curri, -cursum (3), *intr. c. dat.* run to aid of, help.
suf-fundo, -fūdi, -fūsum (3), *tr.* fill, suffuse.
sulcus, -i, *m.* furrow.
sum, fui, esse, am.
summus, -a, -um, highest, top of, edge of, chief.
sŭper, *adv.* besides; *prep.* (1) *c. acc.* above, upon, (2) *c. abl.* about, concerning.
sŭperbia, -ae, *f.* pride, haughtiness.
sŭperbus, -a, -um, proud, haughty, splendid.
sŭpĕr-ēmĭneo, — , — (2), *tr.* tower above.
sŭpĕro (1), *tr.* pass beyond, overpower.
sŭper-sum, -fui, -esse, *intr.* remain, survive.
sŭpĕrus, -a, -um, upper; **sŭpĕri, -ōrum,** the gods above.
supplex, -ĭcis, supplicating, suppliant.
supplĭcĭter, *adv.* as a suppliant.
sūra, -ae, *f.* calf of the leg, leg.
surgo, surrexi, surrectum (3), *intr.* rise.
sūs, suis, *c.* pig, boar.
sus-cĭpio, -cēpi, -ceptum (3), *tr.* catch, receive.
sus-pendo, -di, -sum (3), *tr.* hang.
su-spĭcio, -spexi, -spectum (3), *tr.* look up at.
su-spīro (1), *intr.* sigh.
suus, -a, -um, his, her, its, their.
syrtis, -is, *f.* sand-bank.

T

tābeo, — , — (2), *intr.* drip.
tăbŭla, -ae, *f.* plank.
tăcĭtus, -a, -um, silent.
tālis, -e, such.
tam, *adv.* so.
tămen, *adv.* yet, nevertheless.
tandem, *adv.* at length, at last; *in questions,* pray.

tango, tĕtĭgi, tactum (3), *tr.* touch.
tantus, -a, -um, so much, so great; **tantum,** *adv.* thus much, only.
tardus, -a, -um, slow.
taurīnus, -a, -um, of a bull.
taurus, -i, *m.* bull.
tectum, -i, *n.* house.
tegmen, -ĭnis, *n.* covering.
tellūs, -ūris, *f.* earth, ground, land.
tēlum, -i, *n.* spear, javelin, weapon.
temno, —, — (3), *tr.* despise.
tempĕro (1), *tr.* govern, calm.
tempestas, -ātis, *f.* storm.
templum, -i, *n.* temple.
tempto (1), *tr.* try.
tempus, -ŏris, *n.* time.
tendo, tĕtendi, tentum *or* **tensum** (3), *tr.* stretch, direct; *intr.* strive, make my way.
tĕneo, -ui, — (2), *tr.* hold, possess, inhabit.
tentōrium, -i, *n.* tent.
tĕnus, *prep. c. abl.* as far as.
ter, *adv.* thrice.
tergum, -i, *n.* back, hide; ā tergo, behind.
tergus, -ŏris, *n.* hide.
termĭno (1), *tr.* bound.
terni, -ae, -a, three each, three.
terra, -ae, *f.* land, ground; *in plur.* the world.
terreo, -ui, -ĭtum (2), *tr.* frighten.
tertius, -a, -um, third.
testūdo, -ĭnis, *f.* tortoise, vault, dome.
theātrum, -i, *n.* theatre.
thēsaurus, -i, *m.* treasure.
thȳmum, -i, *n.* thyme.
tĭmeo, -ui, — (2), *tr.* fear.
tĭmor, -ōris, *m.* fear.
tingo, -nxi, -nctum (3), *tr.* dip, bathe.
tŏgātus, -a, -um, clad in the toga (*the gown of the Romans*).
tollo, sustŭli, sublātum (3), *tr.* raise, carry off.
tondeo, tŏtondi, tonsum (2), *tr.* shear, clip.
torqueo, torsi, tortum (2), *tr.* turn, twist, whirl.
torreo, torrui, tostum (2), *tr.* scorch, bake.
tŏrus, -i, *m.* cushion, couch.
tŏt, *indecl.* so many.
tŏtĭdem, *indecl.* as many.
tŏtiens, *adv.* so often.
tōtus, -a, -um, whole.
trabs, trăbis, *f.* beam.
traho, traxi, tractum (3), *tr.* draw, drag, draw out, lengthen out.
trā-ĭcio, -iēci, -iectum (3), *tr.* pierce.
trans-eo, -īvi *or* **-ii, -ĭtum, -īre,** *tr. and intr.* cross, pass by.
trans-fĕro, -tŭli, -lātum, -ferre, *tr.* bring over, transfer.
trans-fīgo, -fixi, -fixum (3), *tr.* transfix, pierce.
trĕmo, -ui, — (3), *intr.* tremble, quiver.
tres, tria, three.
trĭdens, -ntis, *m.* trident.
trīginta, *indecl. num.* thirty.
tristis, -e, sad.
tū, tui, thou.
tueor, tuĭtus sum (2), *tr.* gaze upon, defend.
tum, *adv.* then, next.
tŭmĭdus, -a, -um, swelling, swollen.
tundo, tŭtŭdi, tunsum *or* **tūsum** (3), *tr.* beat.
turba, -ae, *f.* confusion, crowd.
turbo (1), *tr.* confound, drive in confusion.
turbo, -ĭnis, *m.* whirlwind.
tūs, tūris, *n.* incense.
tūtus, -a, -um, safe; **tūtum, -i,** *n.* safety.

tuus, -a, -um, thy, thine.
tўrannus, -i, *m.* tyrant, monarch.

U

ūber, -ĕris, *n.* udder, fertility.
ŭbi, *adv. and conj.* where, when.
ŭbīque, *adv.* everywhere, anywhere.
ullus, -a, -um, any.
umbra, -ae, *f.* shade, shadow.
ūmecto (1), *tr.* wet, moisten, bedew.
ŭmerus, -i, *m.* shoulder.
ūnā, *adv.* together.
uncus, -a, -um, hooked.
unda, -ae, *f.* wave.
unde, *adv.* whence.
ūnus, -a, -um, one, alone.
urbs, urbis, *f.* city.
urgeo, ursi, — (2), *tr.* press, drive.
ūro, ussi, ustum (3), *tr.* burn, scorch.
usquam, *adv.* anywhere.
ut *or* **ŭti,** *adv. and conj.* how, when, so that, in order that.
ŭtĭnam, *adv.* would that!
ūtor, usus sum (3), *intr. c. abl.* use.

V

văco (1), *intr. c. abl.* am free from; **văcat,** *impers.* there is time.
vădum, -i, *n.* shallow, shoal; *in plur.* depths, bottom (*of the sea*).
vălĭdus, -a, -um, strong, stout.
vallis, -is, *f.* valley.
vānus, -a, -um, empty, idle, false.
vărius, -a, -um, various, different.
vasto (1), *tr.* ravage.
vastus, -a, -um, waste, huge.
-vĕ, *conj.* or.
veho, vexi, vectum (3), *tr.* carry.
vel, *conj.* or.
vēlāmen, -ĭnis, *n.* veil.
vēlĭvŏlus, -a, -um, winged with sails.
vēlum, -i, *n.* sail, canvas.
vĕlut *or* **vĕlŭti,** *adv.* even as.
vēnātrix, -īcis, *f.* huntress.
vendo, -dĭdi, -dĭtum (3), *tr.* sell.
vĕnēnum, -i, *n.* poison.
vĕnia, -ae, *f.* favour, grace.
vĕnio, vēni, ventum (4), *intr.* come.
ventus, -i, *m.* wind.
verbum, -i, *n.* word.
vĕreor, -ĭtus sum (2), *tr. and intr.* fear.
vēro, *adv.* in truth.
verro, —, versum (3), *tr.* sweep.
verso (1), *tr.* turn over, meditate.
vertex, -ĭcis, *m.* eddy; top, crown of the head.
verto, verti, versum (3), *tr.* turn, change, reverse, overthrow, drive away; *in pass.* turn (*intr.*).
vĕru, -ūs, *n.* spit.
vērus, -a, -um, true, genuine.
vescor, — (3), *intr. c. abl.* feed on.
vesper, -ĕris *or* **-ĕri,** *m.* evening, the evening star (*personified* 374).
vester, -tra, -trum, your.
vestis, -is, *f.* robe.
vĕto, -ui, -ĭtum (1), *tr.* forbid.
vĕtus, -ĕris, old, former.
via, -ae, *f.* way, journey.
victor, -ōris, *m.* conqueror.
victus, -ūs, *m.* food, way of life.
vĭdeo, vīdi, vīsum (2), *tr.* see; **vĭdeor,** am seen, seem, seem good.
vīginti, *indecl. num.* twenty.

villus, -i, *m.* tuft, nap.
vincio, vinxi, vinctum (4), *tr.* bind.
vinco, vīci, victum (3), *tr.* conquer.
vincŭlum *or* **vinclum, -i,** *n.* bond, chain, cable.
vīnum, -i, *n.* wine.
vir, vĭri, *m.* man (*as opposed to a woman*).
virgo, -ĭnis, *f.* maiden.
virtūs, -ūtis, *f.* manliness, courage; *plur.* valiant deeds (566).
vīs, —, vim, vi, *f.* force, power; **vīres,** *plur.* strength.
viscĕra, -um, *n.* flesh.
vītālis, -e, of life.
vīvo, vixi, victum (3), *intr.* live.
vīvus, -a, -um, living, natural (167).
vix, *adv.* hardly, with difficulty.
vŏco (1), *tr.* call, summon, invoke, call by name.
vŏlo (1), *intr.* fly.
vŏlo, vŏlui, velle, *tr. and intr.* wish, am willing.
vŏlŭcer, -cris, -cre, winged, swift.
vŏlūto (1), *tr.* roll, ponder.
volvo, volvi, vŏlūtum (3), *tr.* roll, unroll, ponder, undergo, ordain; *intr.* 234.
vŏro (1), *tr.* swallow.
vōtum, -i, *n.* votive offering, vow, prayer.
vox, vōcis, *f.* voice, speech, words.
vulgo (1), *tr.* publish, make known.
vulgus, -i, *n.* crowd, throng, herd.
vulnus, -ĕris, *n.* wound.
vultus, -ūs, *m.* expression, features, face.

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